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TOUR BEGINS — Pope John Paul II and President Antonio Ramalho Eanes of Portugal, right, reviewed an honor guard Wednesday at the Lisbon airport, where the pope stopped on his way to Latin America. Page 2.

U.S. Pullout Plan Is Rejected

Compromise Said to Satisfy Lebanese, but Not Israelis

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Israel has turned down a compromise plan put forward by the United States to resolve some of the major differences between the Israelis and Lebanese on the terms for Israel's troop withdrawal from Lebanon, according to administration officials.

They said, however, that Philip C. Habib, a special U.S. envoy, would make another effort to persuade Prime Minister Menachem Begin to accept the ideas after returning to Israel on Wednesday. The envoy was conferring in Cairo with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and Jimmy Carter, the former U.S. president, who is visiting the Middle East.

The administration officials said Tuesday that Mr. Habib had worked out with Lebanese leaders a set of proposals acceptable to Lebanon on key security and political questions and had brought them to Israel. The Lebanese, hoping that the new ideas would be accepted by the Israelis, made them known in press reports and went so far as to suggest they had been agreed to by Israel.

But Foreign Minister Yitzhak

Shamir, who met with Mr. Habib on Monday in Jerusalem, reacted coldly. Administration officials said. As a result, when Israeli and Lebanese negotiators met Tuesday in the Lebanese town of Khalde, there was visible disappointment on the Lebanese side.

The new ideas, administration officials said, included a "gentleman's agreement" by Lebanese leaders that once Israeli troop withdrawal occurred, they would agree to new talks on political normalization, a goal sought by the Israelis but rejected up to now by Lebanon.

According to the officials, Mr.

Habib was able to persuade the Lebanese to promise that three to six months after the troop withdrawal, they would enter into formal negotiations on political arrangements, and that in the meantime they would allow Israeli goods to continue flowing into Lebanon without acknowledging the arrangement.

But Mr. Shamir, according to the officials, wanted a more concrete political arrangement. The Israeli concern is that once their troops were withdrawn they would have no leverage on the Lebanese to comply with their promise.

To meet Israel's demand that

some of its troops remain behind in southern Lebanon to prevent guerrilla infiltration of Israel, the Lebanese agreed to share intelligence with Israel and participate in joint patrols with the Israeli forces. The Israelis would be based in Israel and enter Lebanon only for the specific joint missions.

The officials said the Israelis refused to drop their demand for a presence inside Lebanon. But administration officials said that the Israelis had talked about reducing the number of soldiers that might be involved.

The basic problem in the negotiations, the officials said, is that the Lebanese want the Israelis to agree to withdraw with as little political linkage as possible. The Israelis, in return for pulling back their 30,000 troops, want to extract as many political and security concessions as possible, administration officials said.

U.S. officials said that if Mr. Habib, in new meetings in Israel, can secure more flexibility from the Israelis than was apparent on Monday, he will remain in the Middle East. Otherwise, officials said, Mr. Habib will return to the United States and attend a dinner in his honor in San Francisco on Saturday night.

Egypt, Israel Discuss Border

ISMAILIA, Egypt — Egypt and Israel, with Americans sitting in, ended Wednesday a nine-month suspension of talks on the future of Tabā, a small border region claimed by both countries. Egyptian officials said the talks focused on provisional arrangements in the disputed region and means of resolving the dispute. Attending the 70-minute meeting in this Suez Canal city were El-Shafat Abdel-Hamid, an Egyptian undersecretary of foreign affairs; Samuel Divon, deputy director-general of Israel's Foreign Ministry; and Michael G. Kozak, deputy legal counselor at the U.S. State Department. Negotiations on the future of the area, a strip of desert 1,100 yards wide (about one kilometer) overlooking the Gulf of Aqaba, were broken off by Egypt when Israel invaded Lebanon.

El Salvador Considers Early Elections

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The government of El Salvador, which along with the Reagan administration is trying to deflect calls in the U.S. Congress for a political solution to the civil war, is considering speeding up its democratic elections to demonstrate a willingness for reconciliation with leftist rebels.

Reagan administration officials have been negotiating secretly with the government of President Alvaro Magaña about an early announcement of presidential and legislative elections in El Salvador that otherwise would not be held until next March.

U.S. government sources said Tuesday that it is a possibility that Mr. Magaña could make such an announcement Sunday, during the visit to El Salvador of Pope John Paul II.

The sources said any move Mr. Magaña makes would be "a Salvadoran initiative." But they also confirmed a Florida television report Tuesday night that former Senator Richard Stone of Florida, who has joined the Reagan administration as a high-level adviser on Latin American and Caribbean affairs, has been negotiating with political leaders in El Salvador.

They also confirmed that the Reagan administration would welcome such an announcement. A senior U.S. official said Tuesday night that this "sounds very consistent" with the administration's position that all efforts should be made to "open the Salvadoran political process to all comers willing to play by democratic rules" but to oppose any negotiations enabling the guerrillas to attain power as a result of their military activities.

Elections were held last March in El Salvador, with substantial U.S. encouragement and assistance, to achieve much the same goal. But the guerrillas refused to participate, maintaining that elections held under the auspices of the rightist regime would not be fair or safe.

The large turnout nevertheless impressed the U.S. Congress and gave the Reagan administration more time to help the Salvadoran Army keep the rebels at bay while a government was shaped.

But the situation in El Salvador has since deteriorated because of political rivalries within the rightist-dominated transitional government and guerrilla military gains. The U.S. Embassy in San Salvador believes that a restructuring of

the government and military is urgent to avoid a total collapse. That assessment coincided with increasing congressional criticism of the Reagan administration's policy in El Salvador.

Continuing a vigorous administration effort this week to persuade Congress to approve a \$60-million increase in military aid to El Salvador this year, Thomas O. Enders, assistant secretary of state for Latin American affairs, said earlier Tuesday that the alternatives were anarchy and dangerous rebel gains.

Mr. Enders also confirmed that the administration plans to increase the number of U.S. military advisers in El Salvador from the 37 or so there now to about 55. But he said there are no plans to go beyond that "self-imposed, informal ceiling" and there is no change in the policy of restricting the advisers to noncombat roles.

Testifying before the House hemispheric affairs subcommittee, Mr. Enders used rhetoric reminiscent of the Vietnam-era "domino theory" to assert that "major national interests of the United States are at stake." He warned that if El Salvador's government is "knocked off," Cuban-backed communist subversion would surge north and south through the hemisphere.

"No government in the isthmus will be safe," he said.

"Nicaragua's Cuban- and Soviet-supported revolution without frontiers" would spread. It would head south across Costa Rica, which has no army, toward the Panama Canal. It would head north, putting enormous pressure on Honduras and reviving the guerrilla war in Guatemala and moving toward the Mexican border. So the struggle would go on, but on battlefields where the stakes would be much higher.

The administration's negotiations with El Salvador were first reported Tuesday night by correspondent Mark Feldstein of WTSP-TV of Tampa, who overheard Mr. Stone and two National Security Council aides discussing them on a flight from San Salvador to Miami. Mr. Feldstein said they were working on a statement to be issued in response to an announcement by Mr. Magaña.

Mr. Feldstein said Mr. Stone told him the negotiations had reached "a very advanced stage," but later tried to talk Mr. Feldstein out of reporting the story, saying it could jeopardize any administration agreement with the government of El Salvador.

Tank Builders Battle for Big Swiss Contracts

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

BERN — Two leading weapon manufacturers, General Dynamics Corp. of the United States and Krauss-Maffei of West Germany, are battling for a contract worth more than \$1 billion to build 420 tanks for the Swiss Army. The deal would represent the largest single purchase of military equipment in Switzerland's history and a major step in reinforcing the nation's defenses.

The tank competition, now rated as even by M-1 and West German companies and by the Swiss in-

dustries that would benefit from subcontracts.

But the stakes extend beyond Switzerland to major military contracts beginning to emerge elsewhere in Western Europe and in the Middle East. Government planners in Belgium, Spain and Norway, for example, are considering replacing their tank fleets with the M-1 or Leopard-2. Saudi Arabia also has expressed keen interest in both tanks, which sell for just over \$2 million each, not including spare parts.

With the exception of 455 Leopard-2s sold to the Netherlands three years ago, neither company has sold the tanks to foreign armies. With the competition heating

up, Bonn may reconsider relaxing its long-established rules on exports of sophisticated weapons outside the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, particularly if the Christian Democrats win Sunday's parliamentary elections.

Meanwhile, other major Swiss military contracts that are stirring U.S.-European competition include the planned purchase of 50 new attack helicopters for roughly \$200 million, and about 60 new fighter planes to replace Dassault-Breguet Mirage IIIs made under license nearly 20 years ago. The new fighters would cost \$6 billion, according to senior Swiss military planners and U.S. and European military contractors.

Switzerland also is planning to purchase as many as 40 military transport helicopters for more than \$160 million. Swiss military officials said. The Sikorsky Aircraft division of United Technologies Corp. appeared Wednesday to have made a major step toward winning the contract by being designated to supply three of its UH-60 Black Hawk helicopters to the Swiss Air Force.

Also competing for the initial contract was the Super Puma of the French company Aerospatiale. The planned purchases of the tanks and helicopters, which are to be completed by 1987, represent the first step in reinforcing Swiss defenses, especially in the highly populated and industrialized corridor extending from Zurich southwest through Bern to Geneva. "We need adequate defense in the Alps, but it is incorrect to assume that in case of attack we would only make our last stand there," said Corps Commander Jörg Zumstein, chairman of the chiefs of staff of the Swiss armed forces.

"The idea is to stop an attack where it occurs," he said, adding that new tanks and the helicopters would be used primarily to reinforce ground forces that are equipped with about 750 older tanks, including British Centurions.

Swiss military and procurement officials said they planned to start evaluations soon of attack helicopters made by Westland Helicopters of Britain, Aerospatiale of France, Agusta of Italy, Bell Helicopter Textron and Hughes Helicopters of the United States and Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blom of West Germany.

The fighter competition would follow, perhaps on a preliminary basis next year, and Swiss planners and U.S. military contractors have mentioned several possible contenders: Northrop Corp.'s newly designated F-20 Tiger Shark, Dassault-Breguet's Mirage-2000 and the General Dynamics F-16.

"We have not yet drafted a list, but we are looking at a light, not-too-expensive interceptor with a secondary ground-attack role,"

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 5)



ROYAL VISITORS — President and Mrs. Reagan entertained Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip at their ranch near Santa Barbara, California. A major storm forced the cancellation Wednesday of a trip to San Francisco on the royal yacht Britannia for the queen, Prince Philip and Mrs. Reagan; they were to fly instead.

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GUILTY IN COURT KILLING — Marianne Bachmeier leaving court in Lübeck, West Germany, after being sentenced to prison for shooting a man as he stood trial for killing her daughter. Page 2.

U.S. Economic Index Signals Strong Upturn

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The government's main economic forecasting gauge took its biggest leap in nearly 33 years in January, the Commerce Department said Wednesday, adding to recent evidence that the U.S. economic recovery may be stronger than modest administration forecasts.

The 3.6-percent gain in the Index of Leading Economic Indicators — the fifth monthly increase in a row — was the biggest since the 4.1 percent of July 1950, the department reported. The index is a compilation of 12 separate economic figures, each of which tends to point to the way the overall economy is likely to move.

In addition, the accompanying Index of Coincident Indicators, designed to measure current conditions, rose 0.6 percent for the month, the second gain in three months and a new indication the recession has ended.

"There has never been a gain in the leading index this large in the past without an economic recovery," Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said in a statement.

He cautioned that the January figures "should not be taken as a sign of a coming economic boom" since the index was pushed upward by such special factors as unusually mild weather, which allowed greater construction activity than is normal for January, and a new type of bank account that swelled the measure of money supply, which contributed the most to the index's increase.

"However, the report can only be viewed as highly favorable," he added.

[President Ronald Reagan said in a statement from his ranch in Santa Barbara, California, that the economic indicators "provide compelling new evidence that the U.S. economy is rapidly gaining strength." Reuters reported.]

[Most economists already assume an economic rebound has begun, and Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan on Wednesday predicted a "stronger recovery" than

the Reagan administration's official forecast of a 3.1-percent overall business expansion from the fourth quarter of last year to the fourth quarter of 1983, United Press International reported from New York.

[He said the jump in the leading indicators "provides substantial evidence the recession is over and we're beginning the recovery."]

Such a view was reinforced by a government report Tuesday that U.S. construction spending reached a record total in January, with increases in nearly every category of building.

A single month's gain in the leading indicators in itself is not considered significant — the index rose last February, for example, though the recession had nearly a year to run.

However the current 10-month run of increases, broken only by moderate declines in June and August, would seem to indicate a sustained upturn.

The other main contributors to the index in January were a jump in the average workweek and a large gain in new orders for consumer goods and materials. The only negative indicator was a drop in orders for new plants and equipment, an indication of the continuing hesitancy of businessmen to invest.

Commerce officials changed two components of the index beginning in January, broadening the measure of materials prices and substituting outstanding credit for a previous component that measured total liquid assets.

The analysts believe an increase in outstanding debt shows consumer and business confidence and indicates rising overall economic activity ahead. However, that new figure was not yet available when the January index was calculated.

In January, the report said, the leading indicators index reached 146.3 percent of the 1967 base level, while the coincident index rose to 132.8 percent of the base. All of the figures were adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

Engine Flaws Delay 6th Space Shuttle Flight

By Wayne Biddle
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Nearly 11 years after development of the space shuttle's powerful main engines began, the new orbiter Challenger sits crippled on its pad at Cape Canaveral because of what officials describe as a design defect in its engines.

A 1978 report warned about one of the flawed components that was recently discovered, but the component slipped through standard inspection procedures until it arrived at the Kennedy Space Center on Feb. 4.

Lieutenant General James A. Abrahamson, who is in charge of the shuttle program, told Congress this week that welding problems and a shortage of spare parts have added to the delay.

General Abrahamson, the space agency's associate administrator, told a House Science and Technology subcommittee that tight budgets in the past had caused the shortage of spare parts, which he said would pose a problem throughout this year.

Because all three of Challenger's engines are under repair, no launching date has been set for the sixth shuttle mission. A spokesman for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said techni-

cians were hoping to remount the engines by March 10. A launching might occur two to three weeks after that, he said.

The delay from its original Jan. 20 launching date has already cost NASA at least \$1.5 million, and other cost increases are expected later this year when crews will have to work overtime to meet shuttle program commitments.

Shuttle flights this year were already under considerable time pressure. After Challenger's flight, two more are planned before Sept. 30, when the ninth mission is scheduled to carry the first Space Shuttle orbiter.

Challenger's Engine One was removed Feb. 4 because a three-quarter-inch (19-millimeter) crack in a hydrogen coolant line allowed gas to leak into the vehicle's aft. The replacement engine was found to have an oxygen leak in its heat exchanger, which helps pressurize the external fuel tank.

Last Friday a hydrogen leak was discovered on Engine Two, and on the weekend, an inspection of Engine Three revealed the same flaw.

Although the problem on the Engine One was traced to a tooling mishap at Rocketdyne, the engine manufacturer in Canoga Park, California, the other two hydrogen leaks indicate a design flaw in new

shuttle engines that will require a thorough technical review, according to space agency officials.

Spokesmen at Rocketdyne said engineers were not available for comment, because they were preoccupied with the Challenger's difficulties.

To handle heavier payloads in the future, Challenger's engines were designed to operate with more thrust, or lifting power, than those certified for Columbia, the first operational shuttle. Because of larger vibrations in the new engines, the hydrogen tubes were modified to provide more protection from chafing, according to Walter F. Dankhoff, director of NASA's propulsion program.

According to Eugene E. Covey, professor of aeronautics and astronautics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology who headed a government review of the engine program in the late 1970s, a sleeve was soldered onto the lines as a strengthening element. There is now reason to believe that the temperature of the solder cannot be controlled well enough to prevent overheating and weakening of the metal tube.

Technicians must now remove the reinforced sections and weld in new tubing. The configuration will then be the same as on the Colum-

bia engines, but this means that Challenger's engines will not be able to run at full thrust. The extra power will not be needed until 1985.

As for the leak in the heat exchanger, NASA officials conceded that the flaw had escaped all quality safeguards before arrival at Cape Canaveral. A report issued in March 1978 by a committee of the National Research Council, headed by Mr. Covey, warned "the heat exchanger system poses a potential threat to the total shuttle system."

Trial of 3 Journalists Opens in South Africa

Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — Two South African newspaper editors and a reporter are being tried behind closed doors here on charges that they exposed South African intelligence activities in the Seychelles after mercenaries failed in an attempt to overthrow the government there in November 1981.

The editors are Rev. Gibson of the Rand Daily Mail of Johannesburg and Tertius Myburgh of its sister paper, the Sunday Times. The reporter is Eugene Hugo, who wrote for both papers from the Seychelles after the coup attempt.

New Arab Weapons Raise Doubts About Israeli Arms Strategy

By Drew Middleton
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Syria and Jordan are acquiring new weapons that Israeli and U.S. intelligence sources agree have raised questions about accepted strategic concepts in the Middle East.

The military advantage to Israel of occupying the West Bank and the vulnerability of Damascus and other major targets in Syria to Israeli air attack are only two of the concepts that appear due for review.

Israeli officers cite Jordan's deployment of 16 U.S.-made, 263mm self-propelled howitzers. These guns have a range of 10.3 miles (16.5 kilometers) with short barrels and 12.7 miles (20.3 kilometers) with long barrels.

In either case such guns, operated at night, could bring many of the Israeli settlements on the West Bank under fire.

Western and Israeli intelligence organizations also mention the employment of Soviet SAM-5 surface-to-air missiles in Syria. These long-range air defense missiles, code-named Gammon by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, are believed to be the most effective anti-aircraft weapon introduced into the Middle East by the Soviet Union.

U.S. intelligence sources say that Moscow has taken extraordinary precautions to ensure the missiles' security. The sites, which are being built by Soviet engineers, are guarded by Soviet Army detachments around the clock, and Syrian personnel are kept out of them. The missiles will be operated exclusively by Russians.

The advantage of the SAM-5, one of the largest missiles of its kind ever developed, is its range —

about 155 miles. It has the potential to attack Israeli fighters and fighter-bombers when they take off from airfields 100 or more miles away.

The SAM-5s and the Jordanian howitzers are only two of the technical developments that intelligence sources believe will affect Israel's military position.

These and other developments could lead to a re-evaluation of the military value to Israel of the West Bank.

The mountains of the West Bank offer a formidable barrier to any offensive from east to west that might be mounted by an Arab coalition, assuming that an attack followed the tactics and employed the weapons of the 1973 war.

But there is much evidence reaching Israeli and Western intelligence services that Arab military commands are rethinking doctrine at the same time that they are modernizing their arsenals.

This evidence suggests that in any future war the Arabs might not do what the Israelis expect them to do — that is attack frontally across the Jordan Valley onto the West Bank — but would adopt a more flexible strategy to cope with an Israeli defense based on the settlements.

U.S. experts on the area say that helicopters used as gunships and troop transports would enable an attacker to avoid strong points and move through less-defended areas.

Technology also has given the attacker not only more accurate long-range artillery but surface-to-surface missiles of an accuracy as great as heavy guns.

NATO officers discussing Israeli plans to fortify the West Bank agree that a chain of fortified urban areas does in certain circumstances offer a barrier to an attack confined purely to ground forces.

Western officers also believe that the Israelis may be minimizing for political purposes the prospect that Arab protests against Jewish settlements on the West Bank might move from the present political dissent to guerrilla warfare.

The basic Israeli military assumption that the absorption of the West Bank will enhance national security, therefore, is being questioned by critics who believe that it will provide only a moderate and, in war, transient security and could raise more military problems than it solves.



A CAMPAIGN LIFT — A Liberal Party candidate, Michael Baume, left, greets Malcolm Fraser, Australia's prime minister. Two polls Wednesday, three days before the vote, showed Mr. Fraser's coalition 10 to 11 percentage points behind the Labor Party.

Coup Plot Is Denied By Japan After Probe

Reuters

TOKYO — After a week-long investigation, the Japanese government on Wednesday again denied an allegation that members of the armed forces had plotted a coup that was aborted in 1980.

Masaharu Gotoda, the chief cabinet secretary, said at a press conference: "The government is convinced, after a thorough investigation, that there was no attempted coup."

Government and military officials had denied the charge immediately after it was made public last week and promised an investigation.

Yasuo Kikuchi, an opposition member of parliament for the small Shinjiren party, said Feb. 21 that the plot called for about 10,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen to bomb the prime minister's official residence with napalm in June 1980 and occupy parliament.

After the denial Wednesday, Mr. Narasaki told parliament that his informants were active senior officers. "If an abnormal situation does not occur, I am confident that various things will come clear in about 10 days," he said.

Mr. Narasaki had alleged that the plot, first conceived in 1979, was leaked to military police two months before it was due to be put into effect by the Self-Defense Force's 10th Division at Nagoya, central Japan, and the paratroop brigade at Chiba, near Tokyo.

Mr. Narasaki, nicknamed "bombshell" because of his frequent disclosures of military secrets, also said that military authorities, after uncovering the plot, had done nothing except secretly reprimand 112 troops, including 42 high-ranking air force officers.

On the eve of his trip, the pope named the Vatican's apostolic administrator in San Salvador, Bishop Arturo Rivera y Damas, as archbishop of the capital.

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Pope, Starting Tour Of Central America, Arrives in Costa Rica

United Press International

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — Pope John Paul II arrived here Wednesday to begin a nine-day visit to Central America and Haiti — a potentially dangerous trip to a region torn by poverty, terror and resentment between some governments and the Roman Catholic clergy.

The first official meeting of John Paul's eight-nation tour is to be an extraordinary assembly of 60 Central American bishops at the Catholic seminary in San José, shortly after his arrival in the Costa Rican capital.

One message the bishops expect to be repeated is the pope's view that the church's mission is primarily "pastoral," guiding man's spiritual life, while the pontiff will discourage active political involvement by the clergy.

The pope's Alitalia jet left Fiumicino Airport in Rome for a 14-hour flight to San José. When the plane made a refueling stop of an hour and a half at Lisbon's airport, the pope was greeted by about 10,000 people, including President António Ramalho Eanes of Portugal.

"I wish there may be no shadows, no limit to the horizon of hope that illuminates the progress of the whole church in Latin America, especially Central America," John Paul said from a window in an airport lounge.

The trip to Central America and Haiti is the pope's 17th foreign tour. Governments and their opponents, dissident priests and conservative bishops are expected to scrutinize about 40 addresses he plans to make for a hint of support of their views and causes.

John Paul is to travel from Costa Rica and Belize to war-torn El Salvador and Guatemala and leftist Nicaragua. He is also to visit Panama, Honduras and the Caribbean island of Haiti.

Vatican observers see the trip as the pope's most significant since his 1979 return to his native Poland. The pilgrimage is a challenge to the pope's diplomatic skills — as well as a major security problem.

The greatest danger spots are considered to be El Salvador, which is locked in civil war, and Guatemala, where some evangelical fundamentalists have evoked the pope "the beast of the Apocalypse" and the "anti-Christ."

The Roman Catholic Church in El Salvador, like in Guatemala, is split between traditionalists who support the government and those who support leftist guerrilla movements.

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said the army would not observe a truce until the rebels surrender.

In Nicaragua, ruled since 1979 by the leftist Sandinista National Liberation Front, the pope is to confront his most delicate issue: priests in politics. Five priests have defied a papal order to resign their positions in the Marxist-dominated government.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Ghana Coup Plot Reported Foiled

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast (Reuters) — Ghana has foiled an attempted coup in which civilian and army plotters planned to assassinate the head of state, Jerry J. Rawlings, Accra radio reported Wednesday.

It was the third reported attempt to overthrow the government since October. The radio, monitored in Abidjan, quoted a government statement as saying security forces had arrested nine soldiers Sunday in Accra as they were preparing to launch their coup.

It said there was evidence linking the latest attempt to one uncovered in November. Mr. Rawlings and top aides and army officers were listed for assassination, it said. Documents detailing funds for the attempt were found in a house used by the plotters, it added.

Suharto Decides Not to Run in '88

JAKARTA (AP) — President Suharto will not run for re-election in 1988, the former speaker of parliament said Wednesday.

Mr. Daryatono made the statement at the opening session of the 11-day meeting of the People's Consultative Assembly, during which Mr. Suharto is certain to be re-elected for a fourth term.

Speaking after Mr. Suharto's state address, Mr. Daryatono said the president had told him of his decision. The assembly is expected to re-elect Mr. Suharto as president March 11. He has held the office since 1968.

U.K. Miners Meet Today on Strike

LONDON (Reuters) — The leader of more than 200,000 British miners, Arthur Scargill, on Wednesday called an emergency meeting of the workers' union leadership. He said he expected that participants at the meeting Thursday in London would endorse a national coal strike.

Mr. Scargill, who heads the National Union of Mineworkers, also accused Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of trying to kill the coal mining industry, and warned her that other unions could strike in support of the miners unless she retreated. He was speaking at a news conference in the Yorkshire town of Barnsley.

He also demanded that she give up plans to close unprofitable pits and to appoint an industrialist, Ian MacGregor, to take over the heavily subsidized industry. The crisis began Monday when 23,500 miners in South Wales struck to protest the National Coal Board's plan to close unprofitable pits in the Rhondda Valley.

ILO Reportedly Critical of Poland

GENEVA (AP) — An International Labor Organization report criticizes the Polish authorities' banning of the trade union Solidarity and calls for compliance with ILO conventions by mid-April, informed sources said Wednesday.

The report, to be released Thursday, calls for an international commission of inquiry to study the labor situation in Poland and has refuted rumors of a Polish walkout from the ILO, the sources said.

Some ILO observers said a walkout in Geneva would be mainly symbolic, but warned that Poland and other Soviet-bloc countries could exert greater pressure on the UN body if they decide as a group to challenge the report.

2 Americans Surrender to Thais

NAKHON PHANOM, Thailand (AP) — Two more Americans surrendered to Thai authorities Wednesday, bringing to five the number suspected of making or aiding illegal forays into Laos in search of U.S. prisoners held since the Vietnam War.

The specific charge involves the illegal possession of a radio transmitter linked to incursions allegedly led by James G. (Bo) Gritz, a former lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Special Forces, who remained in jail here after turning himself in Monday.

Nakhon Phanom's police chief, Lieutenant Colonel Thanasak Sukontham, identified the two new detainees as David Scott Waddy and Gary Goldman. Their hometowns and ages were not given.

Italian Pleads Guilty in Bulgaria

VIENNA (Reuters) — Gabriella Trevisan, an Italian woman on trial in Sofia, pleaded guilty Wednesday to charges of taking pictures of Bulgarian military sites, the official Bulgarian news agency, BTA, reported.

Miss Trevisan, 26, and Paolo Farsetti, 34, also an Italian citizen, were arrested last August allegedly in possession of films of "a number of military sites," BTA said.

The court has not yet heard Mr. Farsetti's plea. Both are accused of "having collected data of secret military character, to be handed over to a foreign state or organization," according to BTA.

Rome Warns 3 More Bulgarians

ROME (Reuters) — Three more Bulgarians have been warned by magistrates in Rome that they could be charged with involvement in a plot to kill Lech Walesa, the Polish labor leader, judicial sources said Wednesday.

On Monday, officials issued a similar warning to Sergei I. Antov, a Bulgarian airline official held since November on charges of complicity in the 1981 shooting of Pope John Paul II. Mehmet Ali Agca, a Turk who is serving a life sentence for shooting the pope, was also warned that he might be charged with plotting to kill Mr. Walesa while the labor leader was here in January 1981.

The judicial sources said the three new warnings were issued to Vasilev Kolev, Theodor Ayvazov and Ivan Donchev, former employees of the Bulgarian Embassy in Rome. Mr. Kolev and Mr. Ayvazov are also being sought for questioning about the shooting of the pope.

Iraq Says It Sank 5 Iranian Ships

LONDON (UPI) — Iraq said Wednesday that it sank five Iranian ships, including an unspecified number of oil tankers, in an attack on an offshore oilfield in the northern waters of the Gulf.

There was no independent confirmation of the Iraqi claim in the 31-month Gulf war and no comment from Iran. Oil companies and shipping insurance brokers remained skeptical about the extent of the attack.

The Iraqi news agency said that Iraqi ships attacked the Noruz oilfield about 60 miles (96 kilometers) off the Iranian coast Wednesday morning and "our force succeeded in destroying five Iranian vessels, including oil tankers." Oil installations in the Noruz field were also destroyed, the news agency said.

Chinese Head of State Resigns

BEIJING (UPI) — China's parliamentary standing committee Wednesday accepted the resignation of Yeh Jianying, 85, the ailing nominal head of state, the Chinese news agency said.

"It was my long-cherished wish to fight to the end for the Socialist cause. But I am old, in failing health and unable to do as much as I wish," Mr. Yeh said in a letter to the National People's Congress.

Mr. Yeh had previously resisted moves to retire him by economic reformers headed by the principal Chinese leader, Deng Xiaoping. "Considering his advanced age the chairmanship meeting decided that it was going to grant his request," the agency said.

For the Record

VIENNA (Reuters) — The pilot of a Polish airliner, a mechanic and the latter's wife and two children asked for political asylum Wednesday after the 118-passenger aircraft landed at Schwechat airport, officials said. The 118-passenger aircraft with 67 passengers on board had been on a flight from Warsaw to Sofia.

MADRID (AP) — The Congress of Deputies approved Wednesday a law authorizing the expropriation of more than 200 business and 18 banks belonging to Rumasa, Spain's largest holding company.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate Finance Committee Wednesday unanimously approved the nomination of former Representative Mark M. Heckler to be secretary of health and human services.

LONDON (Reuters) — Prime Minister Ronald Lubbers of the Netherlands, on his first official visit to Britain, had talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher Wednesday.

China, Ivory Coast Ties
BEIJING — China and the Ivory Coast established diplomatic relations Wednesday in a communiqué in which the Ivory Coast "takes note" of China's claim to Taiwan.

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Neither Mrs. Bachmeier nor her attorneys commented after the sentencing.

The case has received widespread attention in West Germany since Mrs. Bachmeier went on trial last November. Some West German media refer to her as "the avenging mother."

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مكتبة النحل

Governors Urge U.S. To Reduce Its Deficits

By John Heibers
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a shift away from their past policy on the federal budget, the nation's governors have appealed to the federal government to reduce U.S. deficits by slowing military spending and restricting expenditures for social domestic programs, including Social Security.

The National Governors' Association Tuesday adopted, by a vote of 30-10, a bipartisan compromise resolution that also called for most social programs for the poor to be continued at their present levels.

Democratic and Republican leaders of the association hailed the action as a first step by governors to try to influence the U.S. government's spending and taxing policies.

"For the first time, we are wrestling with the full weight of the U.S. government," said Governor Scott M. Matheson of Utah, president of the association, as the governors began debate on the issue at the close of their winter meeting here.

He pointed out that in past years governors lobbied in Washington on grants and programs that had a direct impact on their states but had not tried to influence such national concerns as military spending and monetary and fiscal policies. But, he said, a new approach has become necessary because most states have been forced, because of the recession, to cut services and raise taxes.

Governor Matheson, Governor James R. Thompson of Illinois, a Republican who is president-elect of the association, and others had to hold back opposition from both the left and right. Before the resolution was approved by a show of hands, the governors defeated, 25-16, a substitute plan that would have been even more critical of President Ronald Reagan's budget proposals.

Several conservative Republicans were opposed to the governors intervening at all in fiscal policy and military spending, but they, too, were isolated as the resolution rolled to approval.

On Monday, Mr. Reagan defended his military budget and termed as unfair some remarks that his policies were harming the poor. After the vote Tuesday, Richard S. Williamson, assistant to the president for intergovernmental affairs,

said that although Mr. Reagan still strongly disagreed with the governors on military spending, the resolution could be helpful in achieving cuts in some domestic programs.

The governors were encouraged in their efforts by the chairman of the House and Senate Budget Committees, Senator Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico, and James R. Jones, Democrat of Oklahoma, who told the governors they approved of the move to slow military spending.

The proposal had these main features:

- A budget for 1984 which would reduce the U.S. deficit to 2 percent of the gross national product, or \$90 billion by 1988.
- Enforcement of the recommendations of the Bipartisan Commission on Social Security, which would delay cost-of-living increases from July to January and increase the payroll tax and self-employed tax.
- Restrict spending to three-fourths of the rate of inflation in such discretionary programs as grants to state and local governments, assistance to business and commerce, veterans' care and foreign aid.
- Provide close to the amounts authorized by law for welfare, food stamps, student loans, farm price supports, general revenue sharing and unemployment insurance.

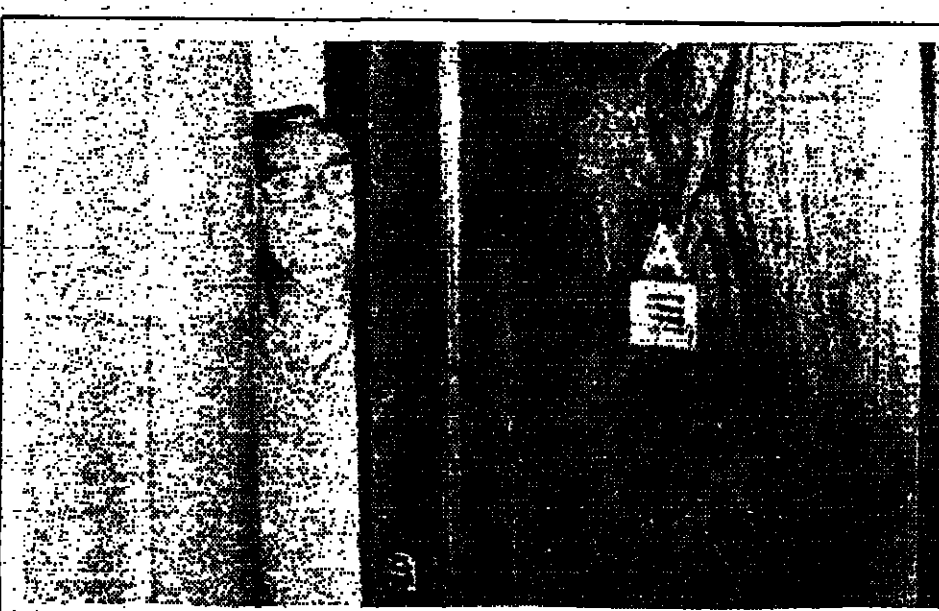
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Walter Kutschmann closes the door on a photographer at his beach apartment.

Nazi Suspect Is Found in Argentina

United Press International

MIRAMAR, Argentina — Argentine journalists said they interviewed a man suspected of being a Nazi war criminal, who apparently is living under an assumed name on the Atlantic Coast.

Walter Kutschmann's presence in Argentina was recently disclosed by Simon Wiesenthal, head of the Vienna-based Jewish Documentation Center, who said Mr. Kutschmann was responsible for the deaths of 2,000 Jews in Poland during World War II.

Reporters for the private news agency Diarios y Noticias said Tuesday that they had spoken briefly

with Mr. Kutschmann, who lives in Miramar, 330 miles (530 kilometers) south of Buenos Aires.

Mr. Kutschmann, who uses the name Pedro Olmo, responded "no comment" when a reporter asked him whether he knew that he had been accused of murdering thousands of Jews, the reporters said. He said he had arrived in Argentina after the war.

He asked reporters to leave him alone, and when a photographer took his picture, he accused him of committing "a hostile act" and slammed the door, the agency said.

Some Rules for Others to Live By

Congress Has Exempted Itself From Many U.S. Laws

By Martin Tolchin

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Mary Bealle works a 40-hour week as a short-order cook in a Senate cafeteria where she has been employed for 15 years. She makes \$11,000 a year.

She and about 60 percent of her 200 colleagues have established an independent union, the Capitol Employees Organizing Group, which the Senate refuses to recognize. "As hard as we work, the senators should do something for us," Mrs. Bealle said.

But there are no unions on Capitol Hill, except in the Library of Congress, organized in the 1970s, and the Government Printing Office, organized before the Civil War. Congress has exempted itself from the National Labor Relations Act, which requires recognition of unions and protection from unfair labor practices.

The cafeteria workers have asked the International Labor Organization to rule on the dispute.

The labor relations act is one of dozens of laws from which Congress has exempted itself, to the consternation of some lawmakers, as well as many congressional employees who resent their lack of legal protection. Congress also has exempted itself from:

The Civil Rights Act of 1964, which forbids discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex or national origin; the Fair Labor Standards Act, which sets minimum wage, overtime and other standards; the Equal Pay Act, which guarantees women the same pay received by men for comparable work.

The Occupational Safety and Health Act, which establishes workplace standards; the Freedom of Information Act, which provides members of the public the right to examine most records of federal agencies; the Social Security Act, which requires employees and employers to contribute to the Social Security Trust Fund.

Conflict of interest legislation, which prohibits employees of the executive branch from participating in government dealings in which they have a financial interest; the Privacy Act, which assures confidentiality of personnel files that government agencies maintain on individuals; and the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, which protects the rights of older employees.

Both the House and Senate have rules that bar discrimination on the basis of sex, race, religion or national origin, but these rules lack enforcement mechanisms. Sharon Bauman, an aide to the Senate Banking Committee and former chairman of the Capitol Hill women's political caucus, said that when she worked in a Senate personnel placement office, "We'd ac-

tually get calls from people who said, 'Don't send us any blacks.'"

Supporters of the congressional exemptions from federal laws argue that Congress is a political institution that could not function if its members were unable to select their staffs and supporting personnel on the basis of their political needs. If a Polish-American legislator in a Polish-American district wanted a staff consisting entirely of Polish-Americans, he should be able to have one, they argue.

"I don't know how you can have a congressional office run like a factory," said Representative Robert H. Michel, Republican of Illinois, the minority leader. "It's too personal a thing. If it gets impersonal, it can't function."

Opponents contend, on the other hand, that it is hypocritical for Congress to exempt itself from standards that it sets for private industry, the executive branch and state and local governments.

Senator Dale Bumpers, Democrat of Arkansas, said, "We ought to have affirmative action programs that we impose on other people, and I don't think it would hurt anyone's ability to function."

The legal basis of Congress's exemption from federal laws is Article I, Section 6 of the Constitution, the "speech and debate clause," which provides that in the case of federal legislators, "For any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place." The courts have interpreted the clause to include actions concerning not only a personal staff, but all employees of Congress.

In a recent case, the House dismissed a woman who had managed its restaurants. She charged sex discrimination. U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith dismissed the suit, writing that "the Speech and Debate clause protects members from being sued for their action within the legislative sphere."

In an earlier case, Otto E. Passman, when he was a representative from Louisiana, dismissed an employee and sent her a letter saying he wanted to replace her with a man. The case was settled after the Supreme Court ruled, 5-4, that sex discrimination was a violation of the Fifth Amendment and returned the case to the lower court.

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, who dissented, wrote: "The vulnerability of employment on congressional staffs derives not only from the hazards of elections, but also

from the imperative need for loyalty, confidentiality and political compatibility, not simply to a political party and institution, or an administration, but to the individual member."

"This may lead a member to employ a particular person on a racial, ethnic, religious or gender basis thought to be acceptable to the constituency represented, even though in other branches of government or in the private sector such selection factors might be prohibited."

Dhaka Says It Freed

27 Political Leaders

United Press International

DHAKA, Bangladesh — The military government said that it has released 27 political leaders who were detained last month during clashes between police and students at Dhaka University.

The government said that it reviewed the detention of the political leaders and released them because of the decision by Lieutenant General Hossain Mohammed Ershad, the military ruler, "to take the path of national consolidation, discussion and consent with all who have the best interest of the nation uppermost in their minds."

House Panel Approves Bill on Social Security

By Spencer Rich

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The House Ways and Means Committee has approved key provisions of a \$165-billion Social Security rescue bill that would delay this year's cost-of-living benefit increase for six months, increase the Social Security tax next year and make new federal employees part of the Social Security system.

The bill, approved Tuesday by the panel, would also tax part of the benefits of higher-income retirees.

Retirement benefits and disability payments are provided under the Social Security program. An effort by Representative Andrew Jacobs Jr., an Indiana Democrat, to strike the provision covering new federal employees and instead pump general Treasury revenues into the Social Security trust fund was defeated by voice vote.

The bill would close the entire long-range Social Security deficit, estimated at 209 percent of taxable payroll. Basic benefits for future retirees would be reduced slightly. That would be done through a formula change to be phased in from the year 2000 to

2008 and by raising the Social Security tax on employers and employees by 0.24 percentage points in the year 2015.

The tax rate, now 6.7 percent, is scheduled to climb to 7.65 percent by 1990.

Republicans withdrew an amendment that would have gradually raised the basic retirement age to 67 after the panel's chairman, Dan Rostenkowski, pledged that rules governing floor debate would allow a vote on such a proposal.

Mr. Rostenkowski, an Illinois Democrat, said House leaders would also allow a vote on using only taxes to solve the final third of the long-term problem, as favored by the Rules Committee chairman, Claude Pepper, a Florida Democrat.

Before approving coverage for new federal employees, the committee adopted an amendment by Representative W. Henson Moore, a Louisiana Republican, to also include all sitting federal judges and all political and executive-level appointees to federal jobs.

The major provisions of the rescue plan were recommended by a bipartisan presidential advisory

commission earlier this year and endorsed by President Ronald Reagan and House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., a Massachusetts Democrat.

The Ways and Means Committee stuck closely to the commission recommendations, but made several changes. The commission had originally proposed taxing half the Social Security benefits of retirees whose income from other sources was \$20,000 in the case of an individual or \$25,000 in the case of a married couple filing jointly.

A Ways and Means subcommittee had raised the limits to \$24,500 and \$31,500 with a special phase-in mechanism, and the full committee Tuesday, on an amendment by Representative Richard A. Gephardt, a Missouri Democrat, raised the cutoffs to \$25,000 and \$32,000, also with a phase-in.

In another change, the committee gave self-employed people, whose Social Security taxes would rise under the bill, a tax credit instead of a deduction to help offset the increase.

The panel also voted to remove Social Security from the unified federal budget to isolate it from budget pressures, as the presiden-

tial advisory commission had recommended.

Also, the bill defers cost-of-living increases, which have come each July 1, to the following Jan. 1. In the tax area, the measure speeds up rate increases scheduled for later in the 1980s so that the tax rate paid by employees in 1984 would be 7 percent rather than 6.7 percent.

Zaire Denies Torture Of Political Prisoners

The Associated Press

KINSHASA, Zaire — Zaire denied Wednesday accusations by Amnesty International about detention and torture of political prisoners.

The reports are a "collection of malicious low-level gossip gathered from persons of poor repute who line up before the doors of refugee welcoming services in Brussels or in Paris," a government source said. In a statement Tuesday, the human rights organization said some political opponents of President Mobutu Sese Seko had been deliberately killed or died from lack of medical attention while in prison.

Peru Bus Crash Kills 32

Reuters

LIMA — At least 32 persons were killed when a bus fell down a ravine in the Andes mountains and into the Mantaro River Tuesday, police reported. Eight passengers were seriously injured.

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Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1982

Assets	1982 U.S.\$000	1981 U.S.\$000
Cash and Banks	1,339,941	1,151,778
Investments	147,894	108,136
Loans and Advances	2,071,878	1,620,572
Accrued Interest receivable & Other Assets	88,848	79,023
Fixed Assets	38,702	34,743
Total Assets before Contingent Accounts	3,687,263	2,994,252
Clients liabilities for Letters of Credit and Letters of Guarantee (as per contra)	735,453	686,271
	<u>4,422,716</u>	<u>3,680,523</u>
Liabilities		
Customers Current & Deposit Accounts	779,837	625,602
Due to Banks	2,450,664	2,000,863
Proposed Dividends	15,625	14,000
Accrued Interest, Provisions & Other Liabilities	168,790	138,116
Minority Interests	62,176	32,161
Total Liabilities	3,477,092	2,810,742
Total Shareholders Equity	210,171	183,510
Total Shareholders Equity Before Contingent Accounts	3,687,263	2,994,252
Groups Liabilities for Letters of Credit and Letters of Guarantee (as per contra)	735,453	686,271
	<u>4,422,716</u>	<u>3,680,523</u>

The Bank's General Assembly has resolved in its extraordinary meeting on the 26th of February 1983 to increase the share capital from U.S. \$ 125 million to U.S. \$ 200 million.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Internment Report

After Pearl Harbor, the United States rounded up 120,000 Japanese-Americans, most of them citizens, and shipped them to detention camps. The action, excused on grounds of military necessity, was rooted in "race prejudice, hysteria and failure of political leadership," according to a report of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians.

Congress created the commission to respond to decades of festering resentment and demands for reparations. On the moral question, the report's well-documented conclusion is not novel. Eugene Rostow wrote as early as 1945 that the internment program was motivated by "ignorant race prejudice, not facts." What is new, and important, is that an arm of government has finally condemned this sad chapter of history.

The report points out that "not a single documented act of espionage, sabotage, or fifth-column activity was committed by an American citizen of Japanese ancestry or by a resident Japanese alien on the West Coast" before, during or after the internment. It also describes how no less a patriot than J. Edgar Hoover rebutted the military's assertion that it was impossible to separate the loyal from the disloyal. No such claim was ever made about Americans of German or Italian ancestry.

Initial overreaction might have been excusable, but the program lasted far too long. The allied victory at Midway in 1942 removed any realistic fear of a Japanese landing on American shores. Behind the scenes, sobered officials questioned the relocation program throughout 1943, but President Roosevelt prolonged it past the 1944 election.

It seemed that national ideals of equality and justice had gone to war along with everything else. The Supreme Court deplored race prejudice but, over eloquent dissents, sustained the conviction of a loyal citizen, Fred Korematsu, for resisting internment.

Justice Robert Jackson complained that the judicial blessing "lies around like a loaded weapon ready for the hand of any authority that can bring forward a plausible claim of an urgent need."

Witnesses before the commission were split over the feasibility of individual reparations; it has deferred any proposals to a later report. In our view, symbolic atonement would be most appropriate — like a scholarship fund for Japanese-American students. An even more important way to make amends would be to set forth principles against a recurrence of the tragedy. These could hold the nation to an ideal for which many Americans thought they fought in World War II: that the rights of citizenship in no way depend on race or ancestry.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

More Aid for Salvador?

Should more aid be provided to El Salvador, as the Reagan administration requests? Of course, it is an \$80-million-a-year war — that is the amount sent last year and sought next year. This year, the foreign aid bill collapsed, leaving El Salvador short by \$60 million. Not to provide it would probably finish off the government. Is that what the Congress wants?

The trouble is that the administration and its critics are drawing divergent conclusions from the condition that has launched this latest argument, the sagging of the Salvadoran war effort. The administration would build through its program of financing the war (while sending more advisers), trying to edge forward reforms and human rights, and co-sponsoring the local government's plan to draw the opposition into its electoral scheme. The doubters fear the bottom is dropping out. They urge an effort to save the American investment by promoting negotiations.

They are right. The administration equates talks with letting the guerrillas "shoot their way into power." But a little perspective is in order. The generals who are now on top shot their way in. Granted, at American prodding they have devolved uncertain power on a body elected since. If full power had actually been

taken by that body elected a year ago, the administration would have had fits, since a federal party won. The point of government-guerrilla talks, their State Department advocates say, is not to distribute power arbitrarily but to shape democratic political processes. It is certainly risky. Increasingly, it looks like the only alternative.

The attitude of Secretary of State George Shultz is puzzling. He was questioned in the Senate on the calls for dialogue emanating from El Salvador's archbishop and from Pope John Paul II, whose visit to El Salvador on Sunday is eagerly anticipated by partisans of reconciliation. Mr. Shultz replied with a reference to "churchmen who want to see Soviet influence in El Salvador improved." Separately, he was asked if the United States would actively oppose government-guerrilla negotiations even if the Salvadoran government were interested. "I wouldn't think it would be a good idea," the secretary said.

President Ronald Reagan pledged, in his recent American Legion speech, "to explore all possibilities for reconciliation and peace in Central America." It is a tall order, and he has yet to deliver on it.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

The Pope's Visit

If further proof were needed of Pope John Paul II's physical and moral courage, after his visit to Britain and Argentina last year, it would be furnished by his insistence on making the tour of eight Central American countries. He refuses, we are told, to wear a bullet-proof vest, even though he knows what it is to be hit by a bullet. Similarly, he refuses to shield himself from the fires of controversy surrounding the church's mission, which range as fiercely in Central America as in any part of the world.

It is more than ever clear that the civil war in El Salvador can be ended only by negotiation and dialogue, and the pope would hardly be betraying his pastoral mission if he said as much. The American ambassador in San Salvador is one of a number of influential Americans now believed to favor such a solution. The support of the pope may be just what they need to convince the Salvadoran extreme right that it must be tried.

— The Times (London).

Shadows Over Portugal

The replacement at the head of the Portuguese Social Democratic Party of the outgoing prime minister, Francisco Pinto Balsemão, by a collective leadership, reduces the chances that a new center-right government will emerge after the April 25 legislative elections and increases the likelihood of a return to power of the socialist Mario Soares.

Both Mr. Balsemão's adversaries and his supporters believe he has paid for his lack of authority and for his inability to rally around himself a larger part of the Portuguese political kaleidoscope. As always, these sorts of criticisms contain a large measure of injustice. But it is true that Mr. Balsemão lacked his predecessor's stature, and he inherited an economic and social situation that only worsened under his government.

Mr. Soares, if he wins, will have to face up to an inflation rate of over 20 percent, a slipping of the escudo of more than one percentage

point a month, and a worsening of foreign debt. There is no miracle solution in sight. And Portugal will likely have to present its case either to the International Monetary Fund or a consortium of banks — which are likely to view the nation's accounts with a particularly critical eye.

— Les Echos (Paris).

The French Elections

Next Sunday's municipal elections on the French side of the Rhine cannot compare for importance with the German poll. Some French commentators even think that the economic factor makes the German parliamentary elections more important for France than its own choice of town councillors and mayors. But the municipal significance should not be underestimated.

A nationwide vote of censure, which is what the right is hoping for and may get, will not change the political orientation decided by the 1981 election of President Mitterrand and the heavily left-wing National Assembly. But it could tempt the president to remove Mr. Mauroy, treating him as a scapegoat prime minister in the Fifth Republic tradition.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

Salvadoran Trap

The Reagan administration will be making a serious and perhaps irrevocable mistake if it commits itself to a deeper military involvement in El Salvador without first making a determined effort to contain the civil war there through negotiations between the warring factions.

Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger argues that additional help is needed to save the Salvadoran security forces from possible defeat. There is talk of increasing the number of U.S. military advisers in the country. The administration still thinks the most effective way out of the crisis in El Salvador is military, not diplomatic. That is a shortsighted strategy that will only further entrap the United States.

— The Los Angeles Times.

Surviving a Nuclear War: It Isn't Living

By Herbert L. Abrams

BOSTON — When Charles Kupperman, adviser to the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, says, "It is possible for any society to survive a nuclear war" and "Nuclear war is a destructive thing but still in large part a physics problem," what does he mean by "survival?"

The physicist Edward Teller has an answer. In his recent book, "The Pursuit of Simplicity," he assails the myth of the apocalypse, the myth that a full-scale nuclear war would wipe out mankind. He then defines survival in terms of an extraordinary parallel. He describes the invasion of Persia in 1219 by the armies of Genghis Khan, intent on killing "everyone they could find."

"Perhaps," he says, "there is no example of greater havoc in human history. Yet at least 10 percent of the Persian population survived." For Dr. Teller, the death of 90 percent of the inhabitants of Persia represented "survival." He would use the same word to describe the extinction of 90 percent of our population in a nuclear war. This is a narrow-minded use of the word, designed to obscure its full meaning.

We can only marvel at the relaxed and amiable insistence of the nuclear preachers and the nuclear winners who "know" that survival is possible. Of course it is. In a literal sense, Dr. Teller is right. The human race, unlike the dinosaurs, will survive over the next few millennia, if only in the Southern Hemisphere.

When Dr. Teller speaks of survival, he really means species survival. To survive is to remain alive. Its meaning is confined to the metabolic life process. By no stretch of the linguistic imagination

does species survival address the quality of life. This use of the word speaks to duration, to time, but avoids the fabric of living.

Species survival, however, does not guarantee political or economic or social survival, or biological and physical survival, or psychological survival. Political survival is a central assumption of civil defense: Free elections and the free enterprise system will prevail. Nowhere is the sense that chaos and anarchy may equally dominate the American and Soviet wastelands.

For the individual, what must be defined is acceptable survival: life with quality. Family. Friends. Home. Neighbors. Working with acquaintances and family. Lincoln Center, the Museum of Modern Art, 35th Avenue. Add to that the fire department, the police, transportation and the power companies, and some of the ingredients of social survival emerge. These considerations must be placed in the perspective of a monstrous rubble pile near a great, gaping crater.

The medical problems of survivors will so far exceed the capacity of available resources that physical survival will surely be tenuous. But even in conventional war, the dead exact a toll among the living that reflects the fragile nature of psychological survival. In the post-nuclear world, anything that permits the individual to endure will be permissible.

In the concentration camps, as the psychiatrist Bruno Bettelheim has noted, existence meant for

some a complete disintegration of autonomy and self-respect — cheating fellow prisoners or turning spy for the Gestapo.

Here, then, is a glimpse of the real meaning of survival — living through privation and degradation as the central ingredients of life. Living only in time.

Thoughts such as these rarely trouble the nuclear statesmen. In their lexicon, survival has become a term so deliberately ambiguous that it supports policy decisions that would otherwise be unacceptable even to those making them.

Survival must be depoliticized. We must learn to use the politics of survival not to obscure, and thereby to pursue nuclear war-fighting strategies, but to clarify, and thereby to heighten the urgency of risk-taking in the negotiating process.

This requires a clear concept of our adversaries' views and an understanding of their acceptable goals and interests. It demands an attack on the assumption that we are forever enemies and that nuclear weapons can defend us. The tempering effect of the reality of survival on the negotiating framework must preclude bellicose threats and rigid posturing.

The dimensions of survival as we understand them must be conveyed ever more widely to policymakers. Even the true believers among us may be shaken by the facts.

The writer is a professor at Harvard Medical School and chairman of the radiology department at Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

The Tale Of Two Birthrates

By Ben Wattenberg

WASHINGTON — To understand the almost incredible global implications of what demographers call "differential fertility rates," consider the tale of two populations in the United States — Mormons and Jews.

There are about 3 million Mormons in the United States. They have the highest birthrate of any religious group in the country — about four children per woman. At that rate, roughly speaking, a population doubles itself every 35 years.

As the Rev. Thomas Malthus pointed out a long time ago, population tends to grow geometrically. That is why demographers like to talk about the "doubling time" of a population.

If the Mormon population really were to double every 35 years, there would be 6 million Mormons in the United States by roughly the year 2020, about 12 million by the year 2055 and about 24 million by the year 2090.

Although high birthrates are normally associated around the world with poverty and lack of education, that is clearly not the case with Mormons, who are generally well-to-do and well-educated.

Jews are also generally well-educated and well-to-do. There are about 6 million Jews in the United States, twice the number of Mormons. But, unlike Mormons, American Jews have a very low birthrate — the lowest of any religious group in the United States.

Jewish fertility in the United States today is about 1.5 children per woman. That rate is well below the so-called replacement level of about 2.1 children per woman. At a rate less than 2.1, a population eventually declines.

What Malthus did not stress is that a population in decline also operates geometrically. That brings us to the notion of "halving" times.

A birthrate of 1.5 children per woman yields a halving time of about 80 years. Thus, at that rate, the Jewish population of 6 million would decline to about 3 million by the year 2060. By the end of the next century it would be around 2 million — and still shrinking.

Today, there are twice as many Jews as Mormons. By the end of the next century, if one projects current rates, there will be 12 times as many Mormons as Jews — 24 million Mormons, 2 million Jews.

That will not happen. Straight-line population projections do not go on forever. Some demographers at Brigham Young University believe that the Mormon population growth rate will start diminishing relatively soon.

Nor is it likely that Jews will continue forever on a path of slow-motion suicide. Sooner or later, Jews will have babies again.

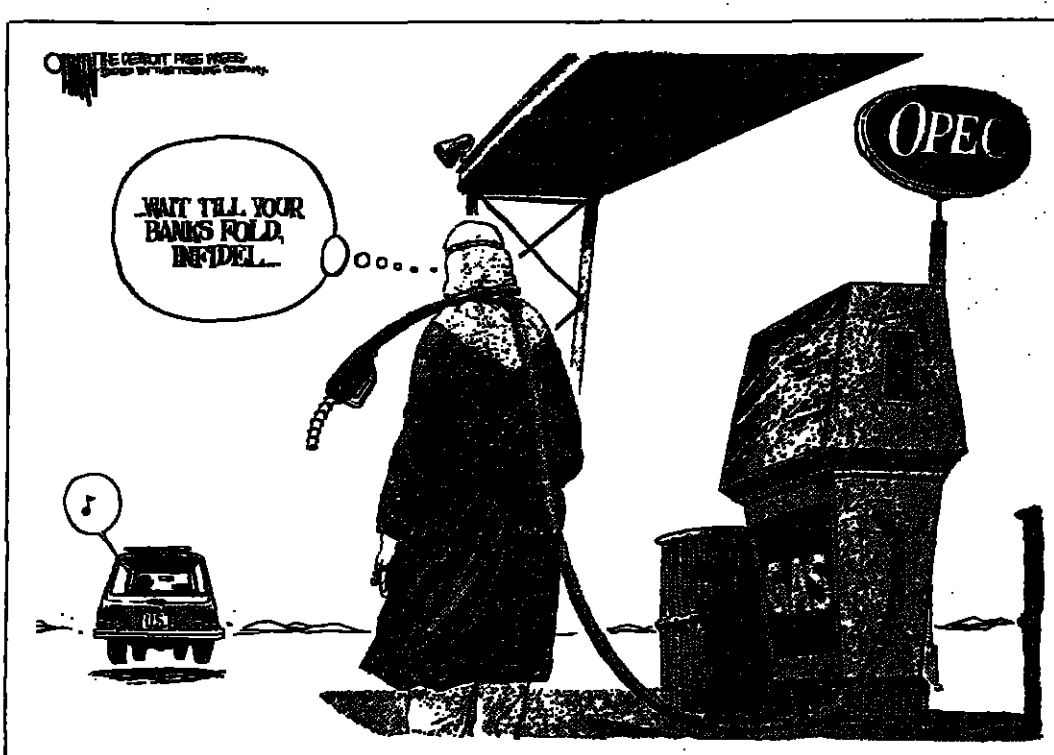
There is, however, a great momentum effect in demographics. It takes a long time to turn a trend around. That means long-lasting change. And so we may posit that in the future Mormons will have more political clout, more sociological influence in the American mix than they have now. And Jews will have less.

There is a fascinating analogy to all this in the world at large today. The United States and the Western democratic industrial nations have very low fertility rates — more like Jews than like Mormons. Western birthrates are well below replacement. Halving, not doubling, applies. But the less-developed countries, mostly nonindustrial and nondemocratic, have a collective fertility rate of about 4.5 children per woman. That is more than twice as high as the rate for the West.

Today, for every person in the developed nations there are three in the less-developed countries. Even though birthrates are coming down in the Third World, a projection by the United Nations shows that, by the year 2100, the ratio will be not three to one but eighteen to one.

And so, the balance of power will probably change. The democracies will lose relative economic potency. They will lose political clout. They will lose cultural influence. And the developing countries will gain. Relatively, in at least some of those categories. The world is likely to change in ways we cannot yet fathom.

The writer is a Washington-based syndicated columnist.



Again, Germany Is in the Middle

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Perhaps you remember freshman year in college, doing through a Christ-to-Khrushchev survey course on Western history when suddenly Professor Whatwashisname mentioned the Peace of Westphalia and a groan rose from the soles of your penny loafers: Another damned date to memorize.

Why disturb the dust on such memories? Because Sunday's elections in West Germany are among the most important in postwar Europe, and Germany's past is always tangled up in the present.

The Peace of Westphalia (1648, ended the Thirty Years War) ratified the existence of more than 300 sovereign German principalities. That suited the princes, and the national interest of Germany's rivals. But it retarded the evolution of a mature German nationalism. France and Britain were nations in the 1400s; the United States was a nation in the 1700s; Germany was not a nation until the second half of the 19th century. Today German nationalism is a force on the left, and is associated with nationalism — the escape from history and from geography.

Most Germans do not think constantly about, or vote in consequence of, the proposed deployment of modernized intermediate-range missiles. But the Social Democratic Party under Hans-Jochen Vogel has moved radically leftward, partly pulled by latent inclination. (Three decades ago the Social Democrats opposed rearmament and the European Defense Community.) The party now opposes deployment by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization of missiles to counter the Soviet SS-20s, a deployment first urged upon NATO

by the last Social Democratic chancellor, Helmut Schmidt.

It is unlikely that the Social Democrats could do well enough for Mr. Vogel to govern other than in coalition with the Greens, who would deepen the SPD's neutralist predisposition. With some Social Democrats now talking about "security partnership" with Moscow, Soviet leaders would seize upon a Social Democratic-Green victory to connect nationalism and neutralism.

Moscow would offer some form of cosmetic "reunification" of Germany in exchange for movement toward the left's fantasy of Germany-as-Switzerland. Even if Chancellor Helmut Kohl wins, one thing has been changed, perhaps irrevocably, and one great danger will remain.

What has changed is the Social Democratic Party. Mr. Schmidt held it to what can be called Bevinism, named for Ernest Bevin, foreign secretary in Britain's postwar Labor government. Mr. Bevin was a fiercely anti-Soviet socialist. (He favored using armor to break the Berlin blockade.) A decisive event in the growth of postwar German democracy was the Social Democrats' adoption of the Godesberg platform in 1959. In it, the party formally disavowed its Marxist past and class orientation, put aside dogmatic anti-military doctrines and endorsed socialism compatible with "free enterprise and free competition."

But the current campaign has been a kind of anti-Godesberg, in the sense that the party of the left among the two natural governing parties has broken with the central tenets of

West Germany's postwar consensus, tenses linking Germany indissolubly to NATO and the West.

Today the Social Democrats are within striking distance of power they would use to frustrate the most important decision NATO has made in a generation. Doing so would have the perverse consequence of strengthening the peace movement by making arms-control talks pointless. Why would Moscow negotiate about limits if NATO cannot consummate decisions on deployment?

If Mr. Kohl wins, extra-parliamentary extremism may follow. With an impetuosity that reflects its growing contempt for Western Europe, Moscow, in a German-language broadcast, has warned Germans that Mr. Kohl's election would mean social disturbances. Imagine, say, 200,000 persons occupying the sites where the missiles are to be deployed beginning late this year. That is a tiny fraction of a nation of 62 million, where polls indicate a high level of affection and respect for the United States. But the media projection of the resulting riots and casualties would test West Germany's composure.

Today, many Europeans, and especially Germans, are preoccupied with the destructiveness of modern weapons. Thus, it is well to remember that in the war that ended with the Peace of Westphalia, Germany lost 35 percent of its population. Bohemia's population fell from 3 million to 780,000. This was at a time when people had to be killed one at a time, often with muscle power.

Today as then, Germany's inescapable fate is to be the cockpit of European history and never distant from danger.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Italian Protest

Regarding "Bush Meets Italians on Missiles" (IHT, Feb. 7):

Which Italians did Mr. Bush meet? I have witnessed a large and growing movement of people within Italy who are against the installation of cruise missiles at the NATO base in Comiso, Sicily.

Italian state radio has maintained total silence about the opposition to the base at Comiso, the only exception being one hour of time conceded at the end of a two-week hunger strike in Comiso last November.

Since February 1982, when a petition against the base attracted the signatures of 12,000 of 18,000 voters in Comiso and one million out of four million voters in Sicily, there have been numerous demonstrations ranging in size from 1,000 to 100,000 — including a rally to welcome a group that marched from Milan to Comiso to demonstrate their opposition to the base.

The Protestant churches of Italy and various segments of the Catholic world are actively working to prevent

the installation of the cruise missiles at Comiso. Recently, Bishop Luigi Bettazzi of Ivrea chided the parties in government for their inaction and accused them of hoping to "divide the huge sums of money connected with the base between them." I find it disturbing that Mr. Bush met only with these same parties in government while he was in Italy.

Lack of coverage by both the Italian and international media is preventing people from understanding Italian opinion on the scheduled missile deployment at Comiso.

DAVID EDWARD TOBIN, Florence.

Missile Morality

Regarding "If Europe Wants a 'Moral' Defense, It Must Be Prepared to Pay for It" (IHT, Feb. 17):

I must take exception to the assumptions and conclusions of Mr. Pfaff's article. First: Rather than question the morality of a NATO nuclear defense I would prefer to challenge the morality of the Warsaw Pact attack which would invoke it.

Second: The alleged diminishment of the NATO nuclear deterrence is an illusion not shared by the Kremlin. Moscow's evident concern over NATO's response to its SS-20 deployment is but one sign of this.

Finally: Given the present economic reality it is illusion indeed to advocate a major upgrading of NATO conventional forces. The obvious alternative, to paraphrase Mr.

Pfaff, is to re-create a military balance acceptable to both alliances by means of negotiated arms reductions.

JAMES B. GRAY, Boston.

Reminder to Begin

Regarding "Sharon's Ouster Urged in Report on Massacre; Begin Sharply Criticized for 'Indifference'" (IHT, Feb. 9):

Could anyone kindly remind Mr. Begin that when the Kahan Commission was created he said he would resign if he was blamed for anything (he was blamed for being negligent). He also said he would abide by its recommendations. He did neither.

SUSAN COHEN, Cannes.

On Mata Hari's Trail

Regarding "Madrid's Grand Hotels" (IHT, Feb. 18):

James M. Markham writes that Mata Hari "is said to have stayed" at the Palace Hotel, but because "she never signed the guest book," this lends "an apocryphal uncertainty to her patronage."

Let James Markham and the director of the Palace Hotel feel at ease: Mata Hari most definitely stayed there in December 1916 on her return from London, where she had been interrogated for three days by Sir Basil Thomson at Scotland Yard, after having been taken off the Dutch SS Hollandia at Falmouth.

She arrived back in Spain at 11:00 on the SS Aragua on Dec. 6, and had her Dutch passport stamped at the consulate of Holland: "Spain, Dec. 11, 1916" — seen at Dutch consulate, after having moved into the Palace Hotel.

In my biography of Mata Hari I also refer to the book "Ve d'Espionne" by the French spy Marthe Richard, in which she says how she had been a neighbor of Mata Hari at the Palace Hotel. Marthe Richard confirmed this to me.

SAM WAAGEN, Nijmegen, Holland.

Air-Mail Annoyance

I write to comment on the item being set by the U.S. Postal Service in its aerograms. The aerograms plain blue until about 1981, "advertisements" began to appear on their sides. The latest aerogram have received is multicolored and proclaims: "Made in the USA... world's best buy!"

The Post Office has gone to the first of all, the cost of printing a multicolored form is considerably higher than a single-color one, to say nothing of the cost of the graphic design and slogan-writing. With the U.S. deficit nearing \$200 billion, could we not dispense with such luxuries? Also, the slogan is extremely jingoistic, and is only partly true. The designs are a waste of money.

ROBERT RUD, Oxford, England.

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By Robert Pear
New York Times Senior

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Kidney Stones: 2 New Treatments

West German Methods May Replace Major Surgery

By Lawrence K. Altman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — West German doctors have developed two new techniques, one using high-energy shock waves, to remove kidney stones much less painfully and without the customary major surgery.

The techniques also promise to reduce by several weeks the recovery period for tens of thousands of patients.

Reports of the techniques, which have appeared in medical journals, were expanded at a meeting Tuesday in Washington of the National Kidney Foundation.

In one of the new methods, the kidney stone is extracted directly through the skin, but the patient still must undergo general anesthesia.

The other method, generally painless, involves no surgery at all. It relies on the delivery of hundreds of high-energy electric shock waves monitored by X-rays.

The equipment costs about \$2 million and is now available only at the Ludwig-Maximilians University of Munich and Klinikum Grosshadern in Munich. Doctors

there can treat only three cases a day and have a demand for 150, according to Dr. Lywood H. Smith of the Mayo Clinic, who spoke at the meeting in Washington.

At least six U.S. medical centers are trying to buy the equipment, but it will be at least a year before it reaches the United States, in part because it requires approval from the Food and Drug Administration.

The overwhelming majority of kidney stones pass out of the body on their own, often accompanied by excruciating pain. Surgery is necessary in about 20 percent of kidney stone cases.

In the operation that has been used for decades, the surgeon cuts through layers of tissue to reach the kidney in the lower back, then is able to reach into the organ to remove the stone by hand and with forceps. Patients usually stay in the hospital for one or two weeks, and are limited in the amount of physical activity and work they can undertake for another four or five weeks.

In most cases, the new techniques should do away with this

major operation. But people who develop one kidney stone often develop another, and neither technique prevents the formation of new stones.

The first technique was developed in Mainz, West Germany. At the meeting in Washington, Dr. Smith described the way his team has done it at the Mayo Clinic.

Doctors first inject a chemical dye to outline the kidneys in X-rays. Then they insert a wire, much like a needle, into the kidney. This part of the procedure requires no anesthesia.

The next day, the surgeon uses the wire as a guide to insert a tube into the kidney. The tube, which contains instruments and fiberoptic devices, enables doctors to see the kidney both directly and on a television screen.

Depending on the circumstances in each case, the doctors can then remove the stone under direct vision or they can pulverize it by sending ultrasound through the tube. The small pebbles are then removed with a suction device.

This procedure usually takes no more than 90 minutes, and patients' hospital stays have averaged only four days. The technique was successful in 104 of 109 cases.

The second technique was developed in Munich. After a local anesthetic is injected into his back, the patient sits in a tank filled with water in such a position that the kidney stone is at the focal point of a shock-wave generator.

Then from 500 to 1,500 shocks are given to destroy the stone.

The timing of the shocks is coordinated with an electrocardiogram to prevent cardiac arrest. The number of shocks generally depends on the size of the stone. Within two days after the treatment, the patient passes the pulverized stones in his urine.

The stones were entirely removed in 90 percent of the patients. Pieces of stone were left in 9 percent and surgery had to be done in 1 percent.



The Leopard-2 tank of West Germany's Krauss-Maffei.



The M-1 tank, built by the General Dynamics Corp.

A Billion-Dollar Swiss Tank Battle

(Continued from Page 1)

Commander Zumstein said, "But the main priority right now is the tank."

At the request of the government's defense procurement agency, General Dynamics and Krauss-Maffei must submit detailed bids by April 30. Swiss military planners will make their choice during the summer and a final decision by the government could be made as early as next year, with construction beginning in 1985.

The unusual salesmanship of Faith Ryan Whitlesey, the outgoing U.S. ambassador to Switzerland, over the past year has greatly improved the M-1's chances of winning the contract, according to senior U.S. and Swiss military and industry sources.

"This contract, which I very much hope we win, has wider implications — for the M-1 itself, as well as for defense strategic considerations here in Switzerland, and for purchases of U.S.-made military equipment here and elsewhere," said Mrs. Whitlesey.

She test-drove the tank last summer and spent more than a year actively promoting it. She even mentioned it in her farewell talk two weeks ago with Georges-André Chevallier, head of Switzerland's military department.

Mrs. Whitlesey, who will join the White House staff on Monday, replacing Elizabeth Hanford Dole as President Ronald Reagan's assistant for public liaison, said that she was hopeful for obtaining "the Swiss stamp of approval" for the M-1.

In dozens of speeches made throughout Switzerland on behalf of the U.S.-made tank, Mrs. Whitlesey has drawn mixed reactions. "It simply is not fitting for an ambassador to sell," commented the editor of a leading Swiss newspaper, who declined to be identified. "We also were somewhat shocked by the idea of a woman who is also a mother selling a tank."

But an admiring executive of a

leading Zurich-based defense contractor said, "Frankly, we favor the German tank, but she has done a fabulous job for her country, even if the method was a bit unusual."

The U.S. ambassador-designate to Switzerland, John Davis Lodge, said in a telephone interview from his Westport, Connecticut, home Wednesday, "I will be happy to back her efforts in support of the tank, since the United States is behind this sales program."

When Switzerland decided to forgo building its own new battle tank in December 1979, the Leopard-2 appeared the clear favorite. It has been in production for several years and Krauss-Maffei is prepared to offer coproduction schemes to Swiss industry.

The M-1, on the other hand, was beset by technical problems that were publicized in the U.S. press. Mrs. Whitlesey recalled that when she assumed her duties during late 1981, she rated the chances of acceptance 90-10 in favor of the West German tank.

But those odds have been reduced to 50-50, she said, because of improvements in the M-1 and detailed coproduction schemes developed for Swiss industry by General Dynamics.

"We believe that the M-1 will meet all the Swiss requirements — it is the best tank, including on the basis of price," said the M-1's project manager, Louis F. Felder, in a telephone interview from the company's headquarters in Detroit.

But Wolfgang Nünberger, who directs Krauss-Maffei's tank operations, said at the company's headquarters in Munich, "Right now we rate our chances for succeeding at 80-20." He said that 4,700 of an earlier version of the tank, the Leopard-1, had been sold to 10 NATO countries and that the West German army was completing the deployment of 1,800 Leopard-2s.

He quickly added, however, that the present optimism that the Leopard-2 will win the Swiss contract would begin to decline if there are substantial delays in deci-

sion-making by the Swiss government.

The M-1 in its present form is armed with a 105mm cannon, whereas Swiss planners have insisted that the tank they buy must be equipped with a 120mm cannon. The Leopard-2 carries the larger cannon, and General Dynamics has said that it will replace its cannon with the larger weapon, but not before 1985.

"Right now we have the advantage, but the danger for us is that the Swiss [will] delay purchasing," Mr. Nünberger said.

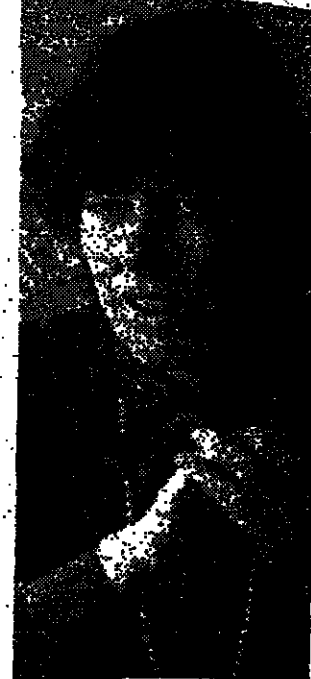
Dozens of Swiss industrial companies that have been hard hit by the recession and falling export orders stand to gain substantial business from the tank deal, since both the U.S. and German groups have proposed coproduction and licensing schemes in which most if not all of the tanks' components would be made and assembled in Switzerland.

But the Swiss business community is split over which proposal to support, and this could delay a decision.

One reason for the indecision is Krauss-Maffei's plan to include a licensing proposal in its bid. This idea is being actively supported by the 500-member Swiss Association of Machinery Manufacturers, because it would place the entire responsibility for building the tank in Swiss hands.

Because of the higher fees involved, however, a licensing deal could prove 20 percent more expensive than coproduction. "We are still looking at the costs of the proposals. It is a difficult question to resolve," said Nik Schliep, a director of Contraves, a large, Zurich-based weapon manufacturer that has been designated by the Swiss government to build the tank under a licensing agreement, assuming that that formula is chosen.

Other Swiss industrialists outside the defense sector said they were attracted by General Dynamics' proposal to help develop a so-called offset program, under which the U.S. company would help ex-



Faith Ryan Whitlesey

pand Swiss exports, particularly to the United States, and would be patterned on a license developed by Northrop in connection with the sale of 110 fighters to the Swiss Air Force.

Commander Zumstein, who made a judgment on the merits of the two tanks, although he said that in general terms, and taking into account the planned installation of the 120mm cannon on the M-1, the tanks were roughly equal in most major respects.

He was asked about Mrs. Whitlesey's assessment of a 50-50 chance the M-1 would be chosen. "She is right," he replied.

Briton Fined for Insult

United Press International

NAIROBI — Charles Scott, a British tourist who called the black policemen "foolish Africans," has been fined \$80 by a magistrate after pleading guilty to a charge of breaching the peace. The Kenyan news agency said Wednesday.

Overuse of Leading U.S. Painkillers May Damage Kidneys, Doctor Says

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Two of the most heavily used drugs in the United States — aspirin and acetaminophen — may cause serious kidney damage in some persons when used daily for years, a doctor says. Acetaminophen is used in such products as Tylenol and Anacin-3.

Other authorities have said there is no evidence that long-term use of aspirin causes kidney ailments, although there has been no definitive judgment on chronic use of acetaminophen.

Dr. William M. Bennett of the

Oregon Health Sciences University said at a National Kidney Foundation symposium Tuesday that even a few years of regular use, perhaps six to eight tablets a day, may cause problems.

At some centers, as many as 5 percent to 10 percent of patients who have kidney transplant operations, or who go on kidney dialysis, are chronic users of painkillers, Dr. Bennett said. He said those who take aspirin or acetaminophen regularly should have "an annual checkup of blood pressure and urine, and a blood test for signs of kidney damage."

John Erwin Dies; U.S. Reporter, Envoy

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — John Draper Erwin, 89, a reporter whose stories helped break the Teapot Dome oil scandal of the 1920s and who was ambassador to Honduras from 1943 to 1948 and from 1951 to 1953, died Saturday of heart failure.

As Washington correspondent for the New York Evening World and the Nashville Tennessean, Mr. Erwin was instrumental in keeping alive the Senate investigation into federal oil leases that eventually forced the secretary of the navy

and the attorney general to resign and sent the secretary of the interior, Albert Fall, to prison.

Mr. Erwin came to Washington from Chattanooga, Tennessee, in 1913 and served as secretary to two Democratic senators from Tennessee, John K. Shields and Luke Lea, before joining the Tennessean in 1917. He became the correspondent for the Evening World in 1919 and for the Memphis Commercial Appeal in 1927.

He was appointed minister to Honduras by President Franklin

D. Roosevelt in 1937 and became ambassador in 1943.

Other deaths: Frederick L. Howde, 75, the president of Purdue University from 1946 to 1971, who presided over the school's greatest period of growth, Tuesday in West Lafayette, Indiana.

Paul Feigay, 64, who produced the Broadway musical "On the Town" in 1944 and the award-winning Ford Foundation television series "Omnibus" in the 1950s, Saturday in Brewster, New York.

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Drugs Is Found

Washington Post Service

Physicians and pharmacists fail to give 10 percent of their patients necessary instructions on how to take drugs, and hardly any for the Food and Drug Administration has found.

The consequences of this lack of instruction are serious, said Robert L. Taylor, chairman of the National Council on Patient Information and Education, a coalition of consumer and industry groups.

Some drug producers voluntarily distributing patient leaflets with their products, and some professional groups provide brochures for pa-

tients, but Taylor said that only 10 percent of patients receive such instructions.

Dr. Taylor said that a national study of 100 doctors and 100 pharmacists found that only 10 percent of patients receive such instructions.

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SCIENCE

The Universe and Dr. Hawking

By Michael Harwood

THE theoretical physicist, although he deals in such arcane, modern concepts as curved time and space, is part of a philosophical and spiritual tradition older than recorded history. He seeks to know not just life as he experiences it but how the hidden parts of the universe work and fit together.

These questions and the new knowledge to which they lead are so far from our daily round of getting, spending, surviving and reproducing that they demand a special language and symbolism in which to discuss them. That isolates the theoretical physicist from the intellectual mainstream.

It demands an exceptional ability to concentrate, to remember, to make connections between ideas. It is perhaps significant, then, that Stephen W. Hawking, a physicist whose insights about gravity and matter are changing the way we look at the universe, should have attained his intellectual stature while his body was failing him, atrophying, shaping him increasingly into a cerebral being.

Dr. Hawking is attempting to unify two great theoretical breakthroughs in 20th-century physics, seeking whether there is one bigger law from which all the other laws can be derived. The first, general relativity, deals with predictable events and huge objects, such as stars and planets. The other, quantum mechanics, deals with minute details inside the atom, an arena where we have not learned to predict events precisely.

He has already provided strong proof that if Einstein's general relativity theory is correct the universe had a beginning — the "big bang." Although astronomers are still only on the verge of proving by observation the existence of black holes in space, the theoreticians have drawn an increasingly detailed picture of what black holes ought to be like. Among Dr. Hawking's key contributions to this process was his finding that they are not simply black holes, cold and dead collections of invisible matter, with gravitational power so strong that nothing radiates from them, but have temperature and some can be extremely active, bright and hot.

NOW 41 years old, Dr. Hawking holds the Lucasian professorship of mathematics at Cambridge. He is several minutes late for our first meeting. These past few months have been exceptionally hectic for him. He has organized and acted as host of a three-week conference on the very early universe, has been to the United States three times to accept four honorary degrees and will leave with his wife in a few days on another visit to the United States. Before they go, they will give a party for a daughter — one of their three children — so the Hawking household is at sixes and sevens.

He comes around a corner into the common — a slight figure folded into an electric wheelchair, left arm crossed over right to grip the control dial. He appears to be of medium height; at a guess, he doesn't weigh as much as 120 pounds. For almost all of his professional life, Stephen Hawking has been afflicted with a progressive and incurable motor-neuron disease, and although his mental capacities have not been affected, driving his wheelchair is one of the few things he can still do for himself.

His speech — for many years difficult to understand — can now be interpreted only by those closest to him, to a stranger's ears it sounds like a soft, gravelly tenor hum. So for the purposes of our interview, he has arranged for a "translator," Don N. Page, an American physicist, a former post-doctoral researcher in his department who returns each summer to visit and work with Hawking.

MOST of us can take a book down from a shelf, flip through it, put it back and try another one. That isn't possible for him. He can't hold a book, never mind read it, take notes, either. I ask him if he has a photographic memory for the material he reads. "Not a photographic memory, no. I don't remember all the details, but I can remember the basic ideas."

Dr. Hawking's head rests against the back of the wheelchair. Dr. Page leans close, mouths each phrase to be certain he has caught it, often pauses and asks for a repetition, speaks a phrase back sometimes to make certain, corrects himself.

"I tend to avoid equations as much as possible," Dr. Hawking says. "I simply can't manage very

complicated equations, so I have developed geometrical ways of thinking instead. I choose to concentrate on problems that can be given a geometrical, diagrammatic interpretation. I can manage equations so long as they don't involve too many terms."

Dr. Hawking's affliction seems to have a beneficial effect on the distillation and expression of ideas. He writes by dictation, with very little rewriting. "It's just too difficult," he says. "I have to impose on people enough just to dictate once.

It is perhaps significant, then, that Dr. Hawking, a physicist whose insights about gravity and matter are changing the way we look at the universe, should have attained his intellectual stature while his body was failing him, atrophying, shaping him increasingly into a cerebral being.

so to do a lot of revision would involve too much of other people.

Attention to detail is not crucial to Dr. Hawking's contribution. Harvard's William Press explains that at the frontiers of theoretical physics what is needed is not precision but "key overviews, ideas, general principles, organizational principles, from which the details can follow. And then, of course, working out those details, ultimately to compare them with experiment, with reality — that involves technique and calculation and so forth. That's what Stephen leaves, by both necessity and choice, to his collaborators, and Stephen is the one who tries to come up with the great ideas that make these calculations possible. He's a track record on the ideas, just superb. It makes him one of the greatest physicists of our age."

Dr. Hawking once told an interviewer that he wanted to know why the universe exists at all and why it is as it is. I quote that to him and ask if his search has a religious component. "I suppose so. But I would have thought that everyone would want to know that." Is the search in competition with religion? "If one took that attitude," he replies, "then Newton — a very religious man — would not have discovered the law of gravity. The whole history of human thought has been to try to understand what the universe was like. I think you can do that without prejudice as to the idea that God exists. Even if God created the universe, we want to know what it is like."

YET man does need to explain the Beginning, the First Cause. How did it all start — and what existed to make a start possible? Science has not achieved that explanation, and the theoretical physicists are still searching. "I have an idea that people would feel happier with the idea of a big bang than of a universe that existed forever and ever," says Dr. Hawking. "The big bang may not be very like Genesis, but at least you can regard it as a creation, and you can invoke God as the creator. But if you had a universe that existed forever, people might feel there was not much room for God. I was at a conference on cosmology at the Vatican last year, and the Roman Catholic Church seems to be very happy with the idea of the big bang."

The search for the beginning, he believes, will not be complete until we are able to understand the "boundary conditions," or what "preceded" the Beginning — what matter, what space, what time. "By the boundary conditions I mean of the question of whether time had a beginning, and if so what the universe was like at the beginning, and if time does not have a beginning, what does determine the condition of matter in the universe."

In search of the answer to these questions, Dr. Hawking has followed a path marked by signposts that so far are invisible except to the imagination — ideas proposed by theoreticians but not yet supported by direct observation. One of these is black holes. Nearly two centuries ago, an English astronomer, John Michell, pointed out that a heavy star, if sufficiently compact, would have a gravitational field so strong that not even particles of light would have enough velocity to escape. In this century, theoreticians have shown that the same effect would be produced by the collapse of a large celestial body — its density would become increasingly great as it fell in upon itself — and, further, that large stars must collapse when most of their nuclear fuel is spent.

The effect on nearby objects can be fatal, as the black hole attracts and swallows more and more matter and grows in mass and size. In the heart of a black hole lies the second of the main signposts along Dr. Hawking's path, something known as a "singularity" — a point that might be fantastically, infinitely small, a theoretical edge of space and time. Toward that edge, that minuscule point, race at unimaginable speed all the matter sucked into the black hole, all the matter of a star or even a universe, to be crushed into a region of infinite density from which nothing escapes and where none of the known laws of physics apply.

DR. HAWKING'S first major contribution to our picture of the universe was his demonstration with a colleague, Roger Penrose, that the big bang began with a singularity. (Then the space in which the big bang started. I asked him,

was at first no bigger than the proverbial head of the pin? "Yes," he said, "that's about right. We're not sure whether it came from an absolute zero size, but we know that it must have been very small indeed.")

The belief in theoretical concepts, such as black holes, which cannot be observed at the time, has a long and honorable history in physics. In one sense, however, this approach through the invisible has been elevated recently to become the center line of a major avenue

operates. Dr. Hawking has used quantum theory and found that in the vicinity of a black hole the uncertainty is particularly bad. There is no way to predict either the position or the speed of the particles emitted by a black hole. Dr. Hawking says this suggests "that God not only plays dice but also sometimes throws them where they cannot be seen."

Moreover, connecting links have been proven between quantum theory and every known physical field of force except gravity, so, as Dr. Hawking has said, consistency seems to require that general relativity theory be brought in under the tent of quantum theory. This is known as "quantizing gravity," and it is the knottiest problem in physics today. It has resisted solution for more than half a century.

Stephen Hawking grew up in London and in St. Albans, 20 miles north of the city, and prepared for university at St. Albans School. Some commentators have given the impression that he was an indifferent student then, rather as Einstein is said to have been, but according to Dr. Hawking, that picture has been overdrawn. "I wasn't at the top of my form," he concedes, "but it was a very high-powered form."

His father was a doctor who did research in tropical medicine, "so I always had a strong interest in science. I reacted against my father to the extent that I did not go into medicine. I felt that biology and medicine were too descriptive. Not exact enough. Had I known about molecular biology I might have felt differently. I wanted to specialize just in mathematics and physics, and my father was very unhappy about that, because he did not think there would be any jobs for mathematicians."

Dr. Hawking began his studies at Oxford in 1959. By the time he was 20, he had decided to become a cosmologist — literally, a student of the universe.

Just as he started graduate work at Cambridge, he began to show symptoms of what was diagnosed as amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, which is usually fatal within a short time. "It seemed to be developing very rapidly at first," he said, "and

now has a Ph.D. in languages. She proved willing to tie herself to a man whose future might be very short and difficult. He has said that she gave him "the will to live."

At the same time that she came into Dr. Hawking's life, his thesis was rounding into shape, and one guesses he was beginning to sense his power. Dennis Sciama identified the academic turning point as having been the publication of a paper by the theoretician Roger Penrose, now a professor at Oxford. The subject of the paper was singularities.

IT HAD long been considered theoretically possible that when a dying star collapsed inward it could continue falling in on itself until all its mass was concentrated in a very small space that would have infinite density and therefore a gravitational field from which nothing could escape. Until Dr. Penrose wrote his paper, however, theoretical physicists had believed that — based on Newtonian principles — such a collapse to infinite density could not occur in the real

universe. Because the collapse of the star would have to be perfectly smooth, spherically symmetrical, and have no irregularities, Dr. Penrose showed, as Dennis Sciama put it, that in general relativity "new factors come into play which guarantee that despite irregularities a singularity can occur."

Dr. Hawking took fire from that paper. "He conceived the idea," said Mr. Sciama "that similar methods, suitably adapted, could be applied to the whole universe." Dr. Hawking knew that one theorist had shown that a universe could begin in a singularity, but only if it were a perfectly smooth universe, which ours is not. But our slightly asymmetric universe was observably expanding. If one ran the cosmic clock backward, one could demonstrate that, according to the principles of general relativity, the universe began with a singularity — a particle of infinite density.

So Dr. Hawking applied to the investigation of black holes the methods he used in his singularity theorems, and showed that as the black hole swallows matter it can only get bigger — that when examining black holes with tools provided by general relativity theory, there is no way to get a black hole to diminish in size, nor to have one black hole fission into two. "That was just a fantastic result," said William Press. Until then, it would have been considered impossible to demonstrate that a black hole could not become two black holes, because the proof would be far too complicated.

Dr. Hawking began to turn his attention to the question of little black holes that might have been formed in the birth of the universe. Big black holes can be described using general relativity theory, but little black holes cannot. The scale of little black holes puts them in the domain of the elementary particles; general relativity does not apply and quantum mechanics — particle physics — takes over.

The results surprised and dismayed Dr. Hawking. If his approach was right, when one examined black holes at the quantum-mechanical level they emitted particles even without rotating. In other words, black holes could lose mass and diminish in size. Eventually they could even evaporate. But Dr. Hawking's own relativity theorems of black holes forbade all



Dr. Stephen W. Hawking: Searching for the beginning.

I was very depressed. I didn't think there was any point in doing any research, because I didn't feel I would live long enough to get my Ph.D."

But he did not quit, nor did he go to pieces. For one thing, he had good resources to draw on — the buoyancy for which he had been noted at Oxford and, more important, his engagement in a life of intellectual challenge. The disease was not the only thing distressing him in those first two years, because he was struggling with his studies. I asked him why he kept going at all after he became ill, and he replied, "I didn't really. At first, I was doing very little work. I had very little mathematical background, so that made it difficult to make any progress. For the first two years as a research student, I got very little research accomplished."

This turning point, which Dr. Hawking describes in a flat cursory way, involved rather momentous developments. One was his falling in love with Jane Wilde, then an undergraduate in London, who

now has a Ph.D. in languages. She proved willing to tie herself to a man whose future might be very short and difficult. He has said that she gave him "the will to live."

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that. Because he had characteristically reached this result by attacking the problem in a broad-brush way, perhaps some of the details he had left out were important and would wreck the quantum mechanical solution if they were added. He added them, but he got the same results. "It's a little bit unusual for this," said Don Page, "in that this was a case where he didn't guess the correct answer beforehand and then work out the justification for it."

So Dr. Hawking had developed two important and apparently contradictory ways of looking at black holes. In the regime of relativity or gravity theory, large black holes can only grow; in the regime of quantum theory, they can shrink. Dr. Hawking quickly realized, as the physicist Kip Thorne, of the California Institute of Technology, put it, that the supposedly contradictory results only reflected "two different aspects of a thermodynamic behavior of black holes, so they weren't contradictory at all. They were the same thing, in fact, in different regimes." Dr. Thorne believes "they were the seeds of a great new insight about a unified law that applies in both regimes."

WHAT are Dr. Hawking's chances of solving the quantum-gravity problem and producing a great theory that explains the behavior of all matter? Judging from his career to date, William Press suspects that Dr. Hawking will actually "come up with nothing so simple as the mere answer to that problem," but will go beyond it somehow, leading to new understanding of our universe.

One might wonder whether his disease puts him in a race against time. "I don't think of it that way at all," Dr. Hawking says. "Any theoretical physicist is in a race against time, because as he gets older he gets less able to come up with new ideas. It's all a matter of mental agility."

I reminded him of the barracks song about old soldiers never dying, just fading away, and I asked what old physicists do. He laughed his long, long, one-note laugh: "They try to quantize gravity."

Michael Harwood, a freelance writer who specializes in science and the environment, wrote this article for The New York Times.

ENERGY

IN THE AMERICAS

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April 18

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Donald Hodel, U.S. Secretary of Energy

A.M. PANEL: OIL DEVELOPMENT IN THE AMERICAS

Bernardo Grossling, Head of Petroleum and Mineral Section and Natural Resources Advisor, Inter-American Development Bank, Washington, DC

Bruce Netschert, Vice President, National Economic Research Associates, Washington, DC

René Ortiz Duran, International Energy Consultant, Ecuador.

Former Secretary General, OPEC

Robert West, Jr., Chairman, Tesoro Petroleum Corp., Texas.

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P.M. PANEL: ENERGY POLICY IN LATIN AMERICA

Francis Gannon, Special Advisor, Organization of American States, Washington, DC

Pedro Pablo Kuczynski, President, First Boston International, New York, Former Minister of Energy, Peru

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April 19

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Charles Baillie, Senior Vice President, Toronto Dominion Bank, New York

Robert Blair, President, NOVA, Alberta

Charles Murphy, Chairman, Murphy Oil Corp., Arkansas

AFTERNOON ADDRESS

Thomas Enders, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, Washington, DC. Former U.S. Ambassador to Canada

P.M. PANEL: ENERGY DEVELOPMENT IN THE AMERICAS: THE U.S. COMMITMENT

Charles Eibinger, Director, Energy and National Security Project, Center for Strategic and Int'l Studies, Georgetown University

William Fisher, Director, Bureau of Economic Geology, University of Texas

Alden Yates, President, Bechtel Petroleum, Inc., Texas

Representative in charge of Latin American Operations from a major U.S. oil company.

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ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK NEW HEADQUARTERS PROJECT,
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EXPRESSION OF INTEREST IN CONSULTING SERVICES

The Asian Development Bank proposes to construct a new Headquarters building in Manila, Philippines. The Bank intends to engage consulting services to assist in project design and implementation. Consulting firms with international experience and specialist expertise in office building projects comparable to the Bank's proposed project are invited to submit expressions of interest in providing consulting services described below.

The proposed building will provide office accommodation and special facilities ultimately for about 3000 occupants. It is estimated that a total gross area of about 120,000 square meters of floor space will be required exclusive of car-parking requirements. The building will be constructed to modern standards with a number of specialist engineering systems for building automation, systems controls, fire detection and prevention, telecommunications, computer, mechanical, electrical and other building services.

Project Management Consultants will provide services for overall management and control of project activities including planning, scheduling, coordination, contract administration, construction supervision and quality control. The PMC will direct and coordinate the work of other consultants and will administer and supervise the work of contractors.

Architect and Engineering Consultants will provide services for architecture, landscape architecture and engineering work including structural, seismic, civil, mechanical, electrical, telecommunications, fire protection, hydraulic, plumbing, drainage and building systems control. The architect consultant will be the team leader for these services.

Cost Planning and Control/Quantity Surveying Consultants will provide services for cost planning, cost estimating, cost engineering and cost control including preparation of Bills of Materials.

The Bank will select a separate firm or consortium of firms for each of the above three groups of services. Consulting services will be provided in distinct phases. The services will initially be committed only for the first phase which will be preparation of preliminary sketch plans, cost estimates and detailed proposals for implementation arrangements in subsequent phases. While consulting services will be selected on the basis of consultants' capacity to provide services for all phases of design and implementation, arrangements for consulting services subsequent to the first phase may be changed after the Bank's review of findings and recommendations arising out of the first phase of consulting services. Consultants may offer to provide more than one consulting service. In the first phase of project implementation not more than one service may be performed by one firm or consortium.

Expressions of interest should be concise and as brief as possible but should, inter alia, include:

- a statement nominating the service/s for which you wish to be considered, and the name/s of the proposed firm or consortium of firms;
- specific instances of experience of the proposed firm/s in directly comparable office building projects, and an explanation of the precise role of each firm in those projects;
- summary biodata for the nominated team leader and the key personnel for each specialty service, and their roles in projects given as examples of past experience.

Consultants will be selected and engaged in accordance with the "Guidelines on the Use of Consultants by Asian Development Bank and its Borrowers". After the closing date for expressions of interest a short list of consultants will be compiled, and the short-listed consultants will be provided with further details including Terms of Reference for the consulting services, and will be asked to submit detailed technical proposals for the relevant services.

Expressions of interest, written in English, must be received by the Bank not later than 31 March 1983, and should be addressed to:

Consulting Services Division
Asian Development Bank
P.O. Box 789
Manila, Philippines 2800

Telephone - 831-7251; 831-7211
Telex - (RCA) 23103 ADB PH;
(ITT) 40571 ADB PM;
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Pillar has representation in all EEC countries and a wholly owned subsidiary in the U.K. Future plans call for further expansion with subsidiary operations in major European market areas.

Pillar Corporation, with headquarters in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, USA, has a current turnover in excess of 50 million dollars. The business would ideally suit someone coming from the electronics, plastics or metal working field but applications need not be limited to candidates from these. The Company's language is English and one other European or Scandinavian language is essential, two or more would be a plus point.

Salary is open to negotiation and the Company would be generous in this respect to the right man. Location: London, England.

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PILLAR CORPORATION
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6 Wye Estate, London Road, High Wycombe,
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THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1983

WALL STREET WATCH

By EDWARD BOHRBACH

Optimism About U.S. Economy Casts Shadow on Market Surge

Flashback: The specter looms of world-wide depression and collapse of the international financial system. That was last August. Against such a woeful backdrop, the staggering, red-eyed stock market suddenly saw light at the end of the tunnel and charged ahead in the greatest bull market in 40 years, uncannily predicting a business turnaround.

What's the picture now? Daily reports of the U.S. economy show it flexing new muscles. The index of leading indicators jumps. Housing starts surge, auto workers are called back to work. While last summer just before the rally most market analysts were forecasting a bloody "selling climax" for stocks, Wall Street today is perched proudly on all-time high ground, basking in growing optimism.

So, given the stock market's perversity — is it time for investors to get sweaty palms over the move above 1,100? "If the move above 1,100 generates too much optimism, the technical situation could deteriorate," observed Alan R. Shaw, chief technical analyst for Smith Barney. "But markets are on firm footing when they climb walls of worry and skepticism. So if mass psychology grows too enthusiastic, buying power could be exhausted, at least temporarily."

The same point is made by other top market experts. "The line of the U.S. economy is the decline in the price of oil," said Robert Farrell, chief market analyst for Merrill Lynch. "From this we would expect lower inflation, higher real profits, potentially lower interest rates, an improving economy and higher real profits."

These are the factors on which this cyclical and secular bull market are based, and in fact what the market's rise of the past six and half months has been anticipating. We have postulated for some time that the market would probably have its first significant setback after all the reasons for its advance became apparent.

"With the overwhelming majority of investors having come to believe that we are in a primary bull market and that economic recovery is under way, there are obviously very few left to convince," said Lee H. Igleman, member of Dean Witter's investment policy committee.

Looking to the Past

"This kind of market exuberance that exists presently, in addition to all the other signs of optimism, may well be a precursor of disappointment, as has happened many times at such junctures in the past," warned Harold B. Ehrlich, chairman of Bearman-Magnin, an investment subsidiary of Shearson/American Express.

Another cautionary word is expressed by Prudential-Bache's research director, Greg A. Smith: "Since everyone anticipates economic recovery, the economy must recover 'better than expected' if the recovery is to drive the stock market. Since analysts and portfolio managers have long been convinced the recovery will be 'surprisingly strong,' it will be very difficult for the economy to recover more than investors expect."

Strong evidence of market euphoria is seen in the percentage of bearish investment advisory services, as monitored by Investors Intelligence. The figure, at 11.5 percent, has reached its lowest level in six years.

The last time such low readings of pessimism were registered, noted Fama Webber's chief market technician, Harry Luebke, "the Dow Jones average dropped 100 to 150 points each time."

But Eugene Peroni, author of the same firm's Peroni Opinion, disagreed: "We do not subscribe to the popular view that a correction of 100-200 points, is imminent. Most who feel that way have had those pains for a long time — even before 1,000. Those pains were really in the belly, not in the head."

Fama Webber also produced the most intriguing new recommendation of the winter: Zondervan Corp. It develops, publishes and markets religious books, Bibles, Bible study programs, music and recordings, plus owning almost 80 religious bookstores.

Analyst Mary C. Farrell says it's a billion-dollar industry, with non-unionized Zondervan, holding an estimated 10 percent market share, the largest entry. She figures the company will have a "secular" growth rate of 15-20 percent over the next several years.

Oil Price Results

The break in oil prices has probably postponed any significant correction on Wall Street, according to Jean de Jonghe d'Ardoye, senior investment analyst in charge of North American markets for Société Générale de Banque in Brussels, Belgium's largest bank.

"Markets don't go straight up without pullbacks, and I'd been expecting one," he said. "But cheaper oil will provide a quick, non-inflationary boost to the U.S. economy. It's a bullish new element for stocks."

But the continuing advance will probably be choppy, he added, and investors "must get used to frequent daily swings of 20 points or more." He said that on a percentage basis these gyrations are less extreme than meets the eye, because the overall market level now is much higher.

Mr. de Jonghe d'Ardoye said large institutions such as his bank are rotating their investments more heavily into basic stocks, notably chemicals and papers, as the U.S. economy picks up steam. Later in the business cycle — six months to a year, he said — capital goods issues, such as steel, and commodity type stocks such as energy and metals, should come into favor.

International Herald Tribune

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Mar. 2 excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.L.	G.M.	S.F.	S.P.	D.K.
Australia	2.845	4.38	11.04	3.91	0.1915	12.84	5.615	121.25	21.84
Belgium	47.25	72.08	17.08	6.495	0.225	12.84	5.615	121.25	21.84
Canada	1.25	1.95	5.35	1.95	0.107	12.84	5.615	121.25	21.84
France	1.4925	2.3125	6.55	2.45	0.1275	12.84	5.615	121.25	21.84
Germany	1.36	2.12	6.05	2.25	0.115	12.84	5.615	121.25	21.84
Italy	1.36	2.12	6.05	2.25	0.115	12.84	5.615	121.25	21.84
Japan	1.36	2.12	6.05	2.25	0.115	12.84	5.615	121.25	21.84
Netherlands	1.36	2.12	6.05	2.25	0.115	12.84	5.615	121.25	21.84
Spain	1.36	2.12	6.05	2.25	0.115	12.84	5.615	121.25	21.84
Sweden	1.36	2.12	6.05	2.25	0.115	12.84	5.615	121.25	21.84
Switzerland	1.36	2.12	6.05	2.25	0.115	12.84	5.615	121.25	21.84
U.K.	1.36	2.12	6.05	2.25	0.115	12.84	5.615	121.25	21.84
U.S.	1.36	2.12	6.05	2.25	0.115	12.84	5.615	121.25	21.84

INTEREST RATES

	1 yr.	2 yr.	3 yr.	5 yr.	10 yr.	15 yr.	20 yr.	30 yr.
U.S. Govt.	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50
Corporate	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Municipal	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Foreign	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50

Key Money Rates

	1 yr.	2 yr.	3 yr.	5 yr.	10 yr.	15 yr.	20 yr.	30 yr.
U.S. Govt.	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50
Corporate	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Municipal	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Foreign	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50

GOLD PRICES

	1 oz.	100 oz.	1 kg.	1 lb.	1 troy lb.	1 troy oz.	1 troy gr.	1 troy dr.
U.S. Govt.	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50
Corporate	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Municipal	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Foreign	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50



SRA Communications, Ericsson's latest growing subsidiary in 1982 and a maker of mobile communications equipment, will form the core of Ericsson Radio Systems.

New Ericsson Unit to Spearhead Drive in Communications Field

International Herald Tribune

STOCKHOLM — Foreign investors bought more Ericsson shares than any other Swedish security in 1982. One of the main reasons, analysts in London and Stockholm say, is Ericsson's strong position in mobile communications, including cellular phone systems now being authorized in the United States and other major markets.

The Swedish telecommunications and electronics group recently merged its mobile and advanced communications activities into Ericsson Radio Systems, which also includes Ericsson's military and space systems division and department for the military communications.

The new unit is headed by Ake Lundqvist, formerly managing director of SRA Communications. Many analysts considered this Ericsson subsidiary, in which Britain's Marconi held a 29-percent stake until it sold its stake to Ericsson on Dec. 31, as the main attraction for foreign investors buying the Swedish telecommunications group's shares.

Heavy buying by foreign investors helped push up Ericsson's share price by 24 kronor (\$3.21) to 358 kronor on the Stockholm stock exchange Wednesday.

SRA Communications was Ericsson's fastest growing subsidiary in 1982 with sales rising to 1.5 billion kronor from 864 million kronor in 1981. Ericsson's 1981 sales totaled 16.2 billion kronor.

SRA Communications — which is expected to close out 1982 with profits substantially above 1981's pretax result of 16.26 million kronor — will form the core of Ericsson Radio Systems, which Mr. Lundqvist predicted will have sales of 2.8 billion kronor in 1983.

SRA Communications' 1982 sales growth was

concentrated in mobile telephone equipment, a field which Mr. Lundqvist says will lead sales for Ericsson Radio Systems.

The mobile telephone system pioneered by the state telecommunications monopolies of the four Nordic countries and Ericsson is called Nordic Mobile Telephone. The first operational system was installed by SRA Communications in Saudi Arabia in 1981. Introduction of NMT system in the Nordic countries started in Sweden and Norway in late 1981 and in Denmark and Finland in the first half of 1982.

Mr. Lundqvist expects the largest market for NMT system to be the United States and Europe outside the Nordic region.

He says Ericsson could take up to 20 percent to 30 percent of the potential U.S. market for urban mobile phone systems. Analysts and the telephone industry have said these systems could have yearly revenues of about \$6 billion by 1990 in the United States.

In a cellular mobile phone system, areas are divided into small geographic cells, and calls are automatically switched from one relay point to another as a car moves from one cell to another. The advantage of cellular technology is that it provides more reliable service, a clearer signal and the capacity to permit thousands of conversations at any given time.

However, some critics have said that the NMT system has been proven mainly in rural usage in Scandinavia and in cities that cannot be compared to the skyscraper conglomerates in the United States.

Mr. Lundqvist maintains that all of the competing mobile phone systems work more or less on the

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

Key OPEC Nations Plan Talks Today on Prices

By Harvey Morris

LONDON — A majority of OPEC's oil ministers will hold informal talks in London Thursday on averting a price war, sources close to the cartel said Wednesday.

The oil minister of Venezuela arrived in London late Wednesday, and he was to be joined by his counterparts from other OPEC states.

In Lagos, a senior Nigerian government spokesman said the London talks would be crucial in deciding whether or not an emergency meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries would take place as planned this weekend or early next week.

There was no official confirmation of the attendance at Thursday's talks but the London-based Saudi newspaper Ashraq al-Awsat said they would involve ministers from Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Algeria and Indonesia, Venezuela and Nigeria.

It also was reported that the emergency OPEC meeting might take place in Lausanne, Switzerland.

Venezuelan Oil Minister Humberto Calderon Fent, on his arrival in London Wednesday night, told reporters: "I think we are closer now than last week. We are almost reaching an agreement on price and we have to work a little more on production and quotas."

His arrival coincided with signs that his bid to involve non-OPEC producer Britain in a pricing accord was running into trouble.

Mr. Calderon Fent has been leading OPEC efforts to persuade Britain and the other main non-OPEC producer, Mexico, to cooperate on defending world prices in the present glutted market.

But a source close to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Wednesday: "OPEC is a cartel and must run its own affairs. OPEC must sort out its own problems. It is not our business to interfere in its affairs."

It was the clearest indication so far that Britain, which last month recommended a \$3-a-barrel cut in the price of its North Sea oil, would stick to a policy of maintaining maximum output at prices dictated by the international market.

The sources termed as "non-sense" reports that a decision was being left to Mrs. Thatcher on whether Britain would trim oil production in response to OPEC appeals.

Ashraq al-Awsat said in its report that if the London talks indicated that a full OPEC conference would fail to reach agreement, the Gulf countries planned to cut their own oil prices by between \$5 and \$7 dollars a barrel.

Oil analysts said such a large cut could precipitate the kind of price-cutting war that the present round of intensive negotiations in Paris, London and the Middle East is aimed at avoiding.

The Gulf countries are understood to be trying to reach an OPEC-wide consensus on reducing the OPEC benchmark price of \$34 a barrel to between \$29 and \$30 a barrel in response to the reduced demand for oil on the recession-hit world market.

According to the Paris-based Oil and Gas Journal, which has close connections with Gulf producers, the aim is to peg overall OPEC output at 17.5 million barrels a day.

Because of uncertainty over future oil prices, sparked by Nigeria's unilateral decision last month to cut its oil price to \$30, current OPEC output has dropped to less than 15 million barrels a day.

Although a consensus appears to be emerging among a wide group of OPEC members, that there should be a controlled cut in the \$34 benchmark, uncertainty remained about the position of Iran, the organization's second-largest exporter after Saudi Arabia.

One of Iran's top OPEC negotiators, Ali Shams Ardekani, said Wednesday Iran is not willing to discuss prices at the proposed emergency OPEC meeting and is only willing to consider output levels.

N.Y. Stock Prices Post Broad Gain

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed broadly higher in heavy trading Wednesday as good news from Washington drew new investors into Wall Street's record-breaking bull market.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which jumped 18.09 Tuesday to set a new high of 1,130.71, closed up 4.35 points at another record of 1,135.06.

Advances led declines, by better than a two-to-one margin, as volume expanded to 112.6 million shares from 103.8 million Tuesday.

The economic news was bullish Wednesday, as the Commerce Department reported leading economic indicators had increased 3.6 percent in January, the biggest rise since 1950.

The increase exceeded Wall Street's expectations, further fueling the bull market's newest surge.

"It was generally expected to go up about 3 percent," Hugh Johnson of First Albany said. "It's fairly clear evidence the economy is going to recover in 1983."

Investors were also encouraged by the Commerce Department report that sales of new single family homes rose 9.9 percent in January after a revised decline of 3.7 percent in December.

January's rate was 50.8 percent above that of the same month a year earlier.

Also, the F.W. Dodge division of McGraw-Hill reported Wednesday that falling mortgage rates and favorable weather in January helped keep the value of new construction contracts close to December's three-year-high level.

Some analysts believe a whole

Fed Chairman Sees Recovery

WASHINGTON — Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul A. Volcker said Wednesday there are strong reasons to believe the infant recovery can "develop into a long, self-reinforcing process of growth and stability."

But he warned that obstacles to sustained recovery and growth abound. He made his comments in remarks prepared for delivery at the dedication ceremonies for the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.

He said the major obstacle to growth would be huge federal deficits, but he added that last year's low inflation rate would make possible further declines in interest rates.

new group of investors is entering the market, as lower inflation levels make gold and money markets less attractive.

"Who wants a money market that's paying 7 percent when the stock market's going up 10 percent a day?" David Polen of David M. Polen & Co. asked.

Mr. Johnson, who studies the ratio of big block trading to total volume, said the evidence is "really clear" that the smaller investor has returned to the market.

"People's confidence in buying stock increases with every move upward," he said. "I'm seeing increased interest by individual and retail buyers."



William E. Brock

Brock Strongly Criticizes Ruling That Backed EC in Flour Dispute

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — William E. Brock, the U.S. trade representative, Wednesday sharply criticized an international ruling that said the 10 countries of the European Community are taking no more than their fair share of world trade in wheat flour.

The U.S. government argues that the Europeans use government subsidies in a way that gives them unfair advantages.

The ruling was made last Thursday in Geneva by a panel of representatives from Japan, Canada and Switzerland. It was appointed by the General Agreement on Tariffs

and Trade, whose full Subsidies Committee will now consider the issue. About 30 countries are represented on the full committee.

"The panel's action leaves us with an agricultural export situation devoid of discipline," Mr. Brock said.

"Although we can and will protect agricultural interests under these circumstances, we feel that the GATT Code Committee soon must answer the legal issue left unresolved by the panel."

After the panel's findings were released last week, European officials in Brussels said the community's bargaining stance would be strengthened in trade disputes with the United States.

At that time, Claude Villain, the EC director-general for agriculture, said, "The conclusion is the panel did not accept the [U.S.] accusations against the community and that we have respected our international trade obligations."

But Mr. Brock said the panel had urged the community to make less use of export subsidies, which had made it by far the world's largest flour exporter while the share of the United States and others had fallen.

The U.S. government has made a beginning on getting back what U.S. officials consider a fair U.S. share. Last month the United States sold Egypt one million metric tons (1.1 million tons) of flour, and guaranteed a loan of \$117.7 million to help the sale. The action pushed the United States into a market that France has dominated. Wally Lindell, a spokesman for the Agriculture Department, said he did not know of any plan for further such sales.

The U.S. Agriculture Department is under heavy pressure from farmers and dealers to subsidize exports of U.S. farm surpluses owned by the government, a measure that would tend to drive down world prices.

After the announcement last week, Senator Jesse Helms, a North Carolina Republican and chairman of the Agriculture Committee, said his committee was ready to vote on legislation to counteract European subsidies.

The U.S. government also has complaints pending in GATT against European trade in sugar, pasta, poultry, citrus fruit, canned fruit and raisins.

Sluggish Rank Faces Demands for Shakeup

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Institutional investors, dissatisfied with Rank Organization's profits, are likely to force top management changes at the conglomerate within the next month or so, sources at some of the institutions say.

Expectations that the long-rumored move is near have built up with the approach of Rank's March 17 annual meeting. A senior fund manager said this week that it would be prudent to make changes soon because of the possibility of a takeover bid for Rank. A management that commanded more respect, he said, would have a greater chance of resisting a takeover or at least exacting a higher price for Rank's assets, which include hotels, resorts, real estate, movie theaters and studios, and office equipment and scientific-gear businesses.

British insurance companies, unit trusts and pension funds have become more demanding shareholders in recent years. Last year, institutional groups forced management changes at Turner & Newall, the asbestos producer, and arranged the purchase of Britain's F.W. Woolworth from its U.S. parent.

Such moves usually come where the institutions believe too little profit is being squeezed from a company's assets.

The institutions are intervening more often, partly because Britain's prolonged recession has weakened many major companies. When the institutions step into a company's affairs, "it's a little like having the IMF in a country," one share analyst said.

Discontent with Rank's performance has persisted for years. In the year ended last Oct. 31, the company's pretax profit sank 40 percent to \$61.5 million (\$92 million),

while revenue grew 9 percent to \$575.2 million. The dividend fell 8 pence a share from 10.8 pence.

Without the contribution of Rank Xerox, the office equipment company owned 51 percent by Xerox and 49 percent by Rank, Rank Organization would have had a small loss last year.

The company's major mistake in recent years, share analysts say, was its Australian investments beginning in the early 1970s. Those investments, which produced a loss of about \$6 million last year, include the manufacture of television sets, home appliances and furniture.

The Australian ventures are considered the pet project of Rank's chairman, Russell Evans. Partly because of that, some analysts say, he is likely to be the chief target of any house-cleaning move.

Speculation has been growing that Rank will attract a takeover bid. Reflecting that, Rank shares have climbed about 32 percent since the disappointing results were announced in January. On Wednesday, the shares rose 4 pence to close at 138 pence.

Several analysts said a takeover bid would probably value Rank at £1.50 to £2 a share, or a total of £300 million to £400 million. Estimates of the company's asset value range from £2.50 to £3 a share.

Despite the gap between share and asset value, though, analysts say Rank is not necessarily an attractive target. For one thing, analysts are unsure how Xerox would react — whether for instance, it would seek to buy the minority interest in Rank Xerox.

In addition, analysts say, taking over Rank Organization would mean paying hefty capital gains taxes on its hotels and other properties as well as taking on Rank's loan stock and other debt, which totaled £180 million at the end of fiscal 1982.

Formation of Arlabank International E.C.

Arab Latin American Bank (Arlabank) announces the incorporation on 22 February 1983 of Arlabank International E.C. in Bahrain. The authorized capital of the new bank amounts to US\$ 250 million, the subscribed capital to US\$ 220 million and the paid-up capital to US\$ 171 million.

Through an exchange of shares, shareholders of Arlabank (Lima) will become the shareholders of Arlabank International. Arlabank International will thus become the Arlabank Group's operating Bank Holding Company and Arlabank (Lima) will become a wholly-owned subsidiary of the new bank.

Mr. Abdulwahab A. Al-Tammar will be the Chairman. Mr. Abdullah A. Saudi First Vice Chairman, Mr. Augusto Blacker-Miller Vice Chairman and Mr. Werner M.M. Makowski General Manager of Arlabank International. Members of the Board of Directors will be the same as those of Arlabank (Lima).

Arlabank International will expand the Arlabank Group presence in the Arab world as well as establish operating bases in major financial centres.



Dow Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Change
30 Ind	1137.10	1134.45	1135.00	+1.50
50 Ind	1274.10	1271.00	1272.00	+1.00
95 Ind	1747.45	1743.00	1745.00	+2.00

Standard & Poors Index

	High	Low	Close	Change
Composite	1171.00	1168.00	1169.00	+1.00
Utilities	124.00	123.00	123.50	+0.50
Finance	134.00	133.00	133.50	+0.50

Old-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sell	Start
Feb 28	25,000	25,000	1:00
Feb 29	25,000	25,000	1:00
Feb 30	25,000	25,000	1:00

Market Summary, Mar. 2

	High	Low	Close	Change
NYSE	1171.00	1168.00	1169.00	+1.00
AMEX	124.00	123.00	123.50	+0.50

NYSE Most Active

	High	Low	Close	Change
IBM	117.00	116.00	116.50	+0.50
AT&T	117.00	116.00	116.50	+0.50
GE	117.00	116.00	116.50	+0.50

AMEX Most Active

	High	Low	Close	Change
IBM	117.00	116.00	116.50	+0.50
AT&T	117.00	116.00	116.50	+0.50
GE	117.00	116.00	116.50	+0.50

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Change
NYSE	1171.00	1168.00	1169.00	+1.00

Wednesday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month		High		Low		Close		Change		12 Month		High		Low		Close		Change		
Stock Div.	Yld. P/E	Stk.	High	Low	Close	Change	Stock Div.	Yld. P/E	Stk.	High	Low	Close	Change	Stock Div.	Yld. P/E	Stk.	High	Low	Close	Change
54 AAR	2.7	43.24	444.00	404.00	414.00	+10.00	124 ACP	2.7	84.9	41.0	35.0	35.0	+0.00	226 B	2.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	+0.00
54 ACP	2.7	84.9	41.0	35.0	35.0	+0.00	124 ACP	2.7	84.9	41.0	35.0	35.0	+0.00	226 B	2.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	+0.00
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54 ACP	2.7	84.9	41.0	35.0	35.0	+0.00	124 ACP	2.7	84.9	41										

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Harris Corp. has signed an agreement with Cray Research on a joint program to explore the use of gallium arsenide integrated circuits in supercomputers.

Texas Instruments will take a first quarter charge of \$50 million to cover lost sales and the cost of replacing parts for its 94-4A home computer.

NOVA, An Alberta Corp. said its joint venture with two Japanese companies was awarded a contract for a pipeline project in Malaysia for undisclosed sums.

Union des Banques Arabes et Françaises said its earnings fell 16 percent in 1982 to 45 million French francs (\$6.5 million).

A growing feeling in the financial markets that the conservative government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl will retain power in West Germany helped push the Deutsche mark to its highest permitted level against the Belgian franc, the weakest currency in the floating-currency system.

The EMS, established in 1979, links eight currencies within pre-set limits which governments are required to defend.

At the currency fixing in Frankfurt, the Bundesbank was forced to buy 325 million Belgian francs to keep the currency above 5.074 pfennigs, its EMS floor.

The Bank of France on Wednesday sold an estimated 150 million

francs Ministry report, which warned that the French trade deficit is causing a serious build-up of France's external debt and that the cost of servicing the country's debt may inhibit a recovery of the balance of payments.

In London, The Bank of England's trade-weighted sterling index, comprising a basket of currencies of Britain's major trading partners with a 1975 base of 100, closed at a four-year low of 79.6 points, down from 80.0 points Tuesday.

The pound was fixed at 3.567 DM in Frankfurt, its lowest level since November 1978. It traded briefly at \$1.4980 in New York on Tuesday before recovering to around \$1.5065 in London.

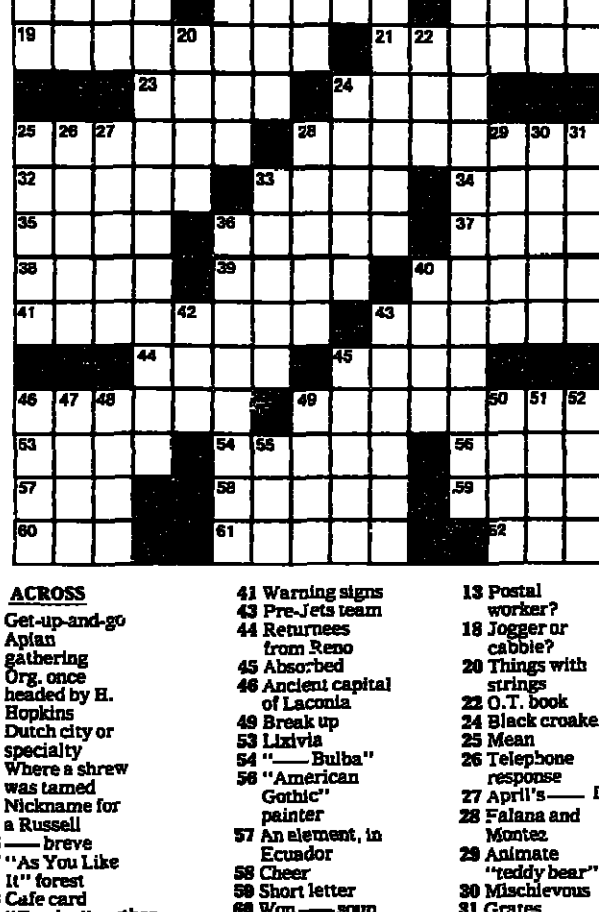
Besides delivering the system core of base stations and switching equipment, Ericsson may also capture substantial parts of the market for customer equipment — in actual phone handsets, which can be adapted to any system, and transmitters installed in cars.

By 1990, Mr. Lundqvist said, Ericsson Radio Systems will have products that merge the features of the company's current offerings into a single piece of equipment. "There will be more and more integration between paging systems and mobile phones," he predicted, saying that a portable pocket phone with a message display ca-

Dated: February 22, 1983

[illegible]

CROSSWORD



- ACROSS**
- Get-up-and-go
 - Apian gathering
 - Org. once headed by H. Hopkins
 - Dutch city or specialty
 - Where a shrew was tamed
 - Nickname for a Russell
 - As You Like It forest
 - Cafe card
 - "E-zoo's" author
 - Small tree of the elm family
 - Units of weight in Cyprus
 - House or color
 - Grew impatient
 - Solon
 - Anglers' files
 - Zeus, to Cato
 - Gauche's weapon
 - Allies' goal in 1945
 - Sausage Coe
 - Clumpy ones
 - "Thanks..."
 - King of clubs
 - Spring
- DOWN**
- Warding signs
 - Pre-Jets team
 - Returnees from Suez
 - Absorbed
 - Ancient capital of Laconia
 - Break up
 - Lizivia
 - "Bulba"
 - "American" painter
 - An element, in Ecuador
 - Short letter
 - Wm. soup
 - Purple
 - Novelist Kesey
 - Passion
 - Kind of rumor
 - Kind of rumor
 - Also
 - Exercised
 - Cowboy's rope
 - Proper place
 - Prefix with techniques
 - Time out of mind
 - Large coach
 - Search
 - Politician's
 - Utopian spot
 - Malty drink

WEATHER

ALBANY	16	4	FAIR	LONDON	10	4
ALBUQUERQUE	18	4	FAIR	LOS ANGELES	17	4
AMSTERDAM	4	3	OVERCAST	MADRID	20	4
ANAKAP	2	4	SNOW	MANNILA	21	2
ATHENS	15	11	OVERCAST	MEXICO CITY	27	11
AUCKLAND	20	16	FAIR	MIAMI	24	16
BANGKOK	24	22	FAIR	MILAN	11	2
BEIJING	12	2	OVERCAST	MONTREAL	11	2
BEIRUT	17	10	FAIR	MOSCOW	4	1
BELGRADE	4	3	OVERCAST	MUNICH	4	1
BELIN	4	3	OVERCAST	MUSKIE	27	11
BOSTON	7	4	OVERCAST	NASSAU	27	11
BRUSSELS	4	3	OVERCAST	NEW DELHI	26	18
BUDAPEST	7	4	OVERCAST	NEW YORK	14	7
BUEENOS AIRES	20	16	FAIR	NICE	14	7
CAIRO	22	16	FAIR	OSLO	4	1
CALCUTTA	20	16	FAIR	PARIS	1	4
CASABLANCA	27	10	FAIR	PRAGUE	5	1
CHICAGO	17	4	FAIR	REYKJAVIK	3	1
COPENHAGEN	3	3	OVERCAST	RIO DE JANEIRO	24	7
COSTA DEL SOL	22	7	FAIR	ROME	18	4
DAMASCUS	18	4	OVERCAST	SAO PAULO	30	16
DUBLIN	11	2	OVERCAST	SEBIL	21	2
EDINBURGH	6	4	OVERCAST	SHANGHAI	24	1
FLORENCE	15	7	FAIR	SINGAPORE	33	24
FRANKFURT	4	3	OVERCAST	STOCKHOLM	1	1
GENEVA	4	3	OVERCAST	STONY	30	16
HARARE	24	15	FAIR	TAIPEI	18	4
HELSINKI	3	2	OVERCAST	TEL AVIV	18	4
HONG KONG	17	15	FAIR	TOKYO	10	2
HOUANGAI	4	3	OVERCAST	UNION	14	7
ISTANBUL	10	5	OVERCAST	VENICE	12	4
JERUSALEM	14	7	FAIR	VIENNA	7	4
JAS PALMAS	19	14	FAIR	WARSAW	3	1
LIMA	14	7	FAIR	WASHINGTON	14	7
LISBON	20	10	FAIR	ZURICH	5	1

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose values are based on issue prices. The quotations are rounded to the nearest cent. Symbols indicate: (M)—monthly; (Q)—quarterly; (A)—annually; (S)—semi-annually; (D)—daily; (W)—weekly; (M)—monthly; (B)—bi-monthly; (T)—triple; (R)—regular.

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PEANUTS



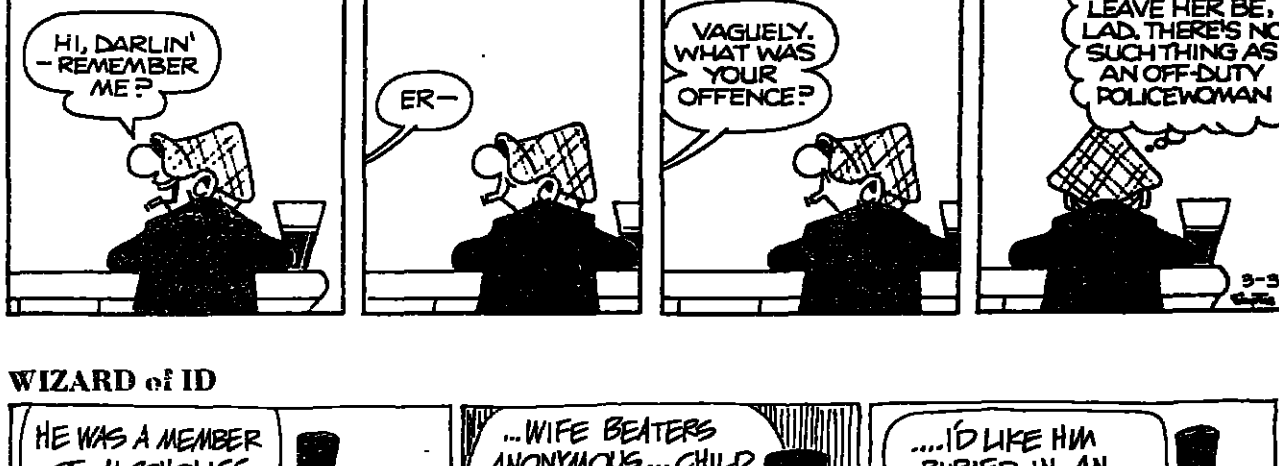
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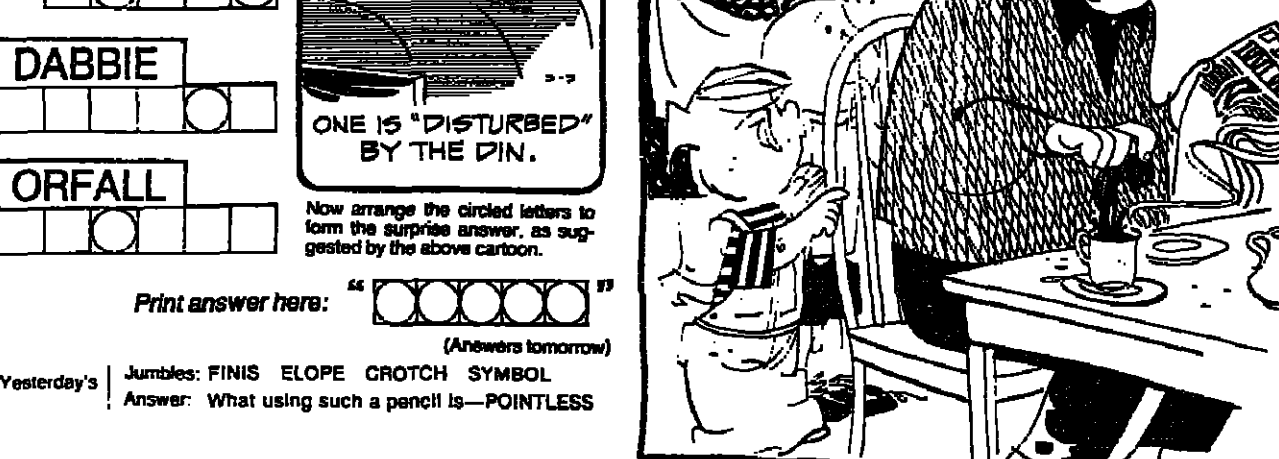
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



JUMBLE



Print answer here: "SOMEONE" (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FINIS ELOPE GROUCH SYMBOL Answer: What using such a pencil is—POINTLESS

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BOOKS

BEYOND THE VEIL

The Adventures of an American Doctor in Saudi Arabia
By Seymour Gray. 353 pp. \$17.95.
Harper & Row, 10 East 53d St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by David Kindig

THE wealth of Saudi Arabia is a relatively recent phenomenon—oil having been discovered there in 1938 and brought into production only after World War II. Because prosperity has come within the last three or four decades, there are still not nearly enough trained Saudi nationals to carry out the massive structural and material changes that the government has planned and that oil revenues can finance. It is therefore necessary for the Saudis to purchase in the world market the modern technology and personnel needed to achieve their goals.

The provision of health care is no different from the construction of modern cities or agricultural development in this respect. And so, in 1975, Dr. Seymour Gray, a Boston internist and biomedical researcher with considerable experience in international health, began a three-year assignment on the medical staff at the modern King Fahd Specialist Hospital in Riyadh. "Beyond the Veil," a well-written and interesting book, introduces the reader to this fascinating and often mysterious world. It is not a scholarly political or sociological analysis, but rather a series of experiences and reflections of a doctor as his patients crossed the barriers of language and custom to reveal something of their lives and country.

Gray is most entertaining when he describes events or introduces us to people we would not normally encounter. For example, he recalls attending the marriage ceremony of a princess, who had been his patient, and a wealthy businessman. While the sexes are segregated even at wedding ceremonies, as they are in most aspects of Saudi life, the bride offered him the rare opportunity of secretly observing the women's celebration. After an early evening of the traditional male feasting and dancing, Gray was driven 50 miles to a hotel. There, from behind a balcony curtain, he observed dancing, the ritual warding off of evil spirits, and the lifting of the princess' veil to her husband by her father. Gray relates dozens of other experiences, which are certainly unusual for Westerners and must be due mainly to his status as physician to royalty.

A number of Gray's experiences cause him to reflect on Saudi life and culture. The most intense is a beheading he witnessed in the designated public square. Gray states his personal support for capital punishment and speculates on its relationship to the low crime rate in Saudi Arabia. But he also describes his revulsion and sense of sacrifice as he "stared at the pool of blood soaking the street. What a few precious minutes before had been part of a living, breathing human being was now soaking into the ground, already turning dark and sticky in the hot sun. The terrifying mortality of man weighed heavily on my mind." We are left to wonder about this form of justice, and its recent examples in the

United States. With honesty, Gray acknowledges that, as an advocate of capital punishment, he at least "had a duty" to witness one in his life that which he was advocating.

A major theme of Gray's observations is the Saudi attitude toward women, male-female relationships and sexuality. His strongest impressions came from several hospitalized patients whom he came to know quite well through many long conversations. He observed, and these women, although scrupulous about being veiled in public or in the presence of a Saudi male, were quite willing to remove their veils in the presence of an American doctor; indeed he felt that "the hospital served as a haven where Saudi women were temporarily freed from the customs and restrictions of their society." Gray is sensitive to the boredom and restrictions these women experience, and he speculates about how increasing Western influence will affect the more traditional religious and social values. He quotes the daughter of a Saudi merchant who had studied for three years in California: "The veil protects our bodies, it does not imprison our minds. The issue of sexual equality is not the veil, but what's behind it. There is a growing interest among Saudi women of my generation for equal rights. We are in the middle of a cultural revolution and we're caught between the heritage of our past and the modern world outside."

In several chapters dealing with Saudi sexuality, Gray relates the theory he developed through clinical observations and informal conversations, that both male and female Saudis have a "voracious appetite" for, and national obsession with, sexual activity. In one conversation, a Saudi general makes the point that such "uncontrollable sexuality" underlies the country's sexual segregation. Gray does not mention the opposite and equally plausible interpretation, that rigid separation of the sexes heightens sexual preoccupation. By default he leaves the impression that the general's view is correct. This example illustrates the danger of an anecdotal approach to complex cultural issues. Since Gray's most intense discussions occurred with Saudis of substantial Western contact, his generalization about Saudi sexuality may not necessarily be true for the population as a whole.

It is unfortunate that he devotes only a paragraph or two to the public health and the availability of health care services for the general populace. From Gray's description of his practice in the modern hospital with the best of Western technology, the reader might have the impression that such quality exists throughout Saudi Arabia. We know this is not the case. Much remains to be done in both urban and rural areas; it would have been useful to have Gray's professional assessment of how best to proceed.

As a description of his "adventures" "Beyond the Veil" is an interesting and often exciting introduction to many aspects of life in Saudi Arabia. More formal scholarly analysis will be required fully to understand a number of important issues he raises; more time will be necessary to see how the rapid economic and technological changes can be integrated into the traditional moral and cultural framework.

David Kindig, a physician, is professor of preventive medicine and vice chancellor for health sciences at the University of Wisconsin at Madison. He wrote this review for THE Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

TRYING to telephone oneself is not a productive undertaking, but it does not add to the phone bill. However, the bridge player who sends a message to himself may have to pay a heavy price. West did just this on the diagrammed deal and has been regretting it ever since.

The North hand, with its five quick tricks and a ten, was really too strong for a one-no-trump opening, and North made desperate efforts subsequently to compensate for his underbid. His four-club bid was a cue bid, accepting spades as trumps and strongly suggesting a slam.

South's retreat to four spades was a sign-off and would normally end the auction, but North was still trying to catch up. He cue-bid diamonds, and South cue-bid hearts and eventually carried on to six spades.

In the meantime, West had made a significant but thoughtless contribution to the auction by doubling five hearts. His idea was to tell his partner to lead a heart against six no-trump, but he should have realized, if he had followed the auction carefully, that this was not a likely eventuality. North's four-club bid implied a fit in spades, and North-South were almost sure to play in that suit.

And so it was. West had to lead, and all he had done was to send a message to himself recommending a heart lead. Luckily for the defense he disregarded his own advice and led the queen of clubs. Six spades was a good contract, for, if there is no trump loser, South has 11 sure tricks with several chances of a 12th. In normal circumstances, South would have

taken an early heart finesse, and would have eventually repeated it after trying to drop the diamond jack.

But the circumstances were not normal. South realized that abnormal circumstances called for abnormal play. He made the correct assumption that West had led his missing heart honors and planned his play accordingly.

He won the opening club lead, dummy and played four rounds of trumps. He then played three rounds of diamonds, forcing West to part with a club. The club was a club ruff followed, leaving a desirable end-position.

West had K-Q-9 of hearts, and South had A-J-10. When the jack was led, West had to win and into the A-10 at the finish. South had played brilliantly to make the slam, and East had something to say about his partner's double of five hearts.

Both sides were vulnerable. Bidding:

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SPORTS

NBA Talks Break Off After 24 Minutes

Meeting Heated; Players Union Vows April 2 Strike

By Sam Goldhaber
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Negotiations for the National Basketball Association and the union representing its players met Tuesday for the first time since the setting of an April 2 strike deadline, but the talks broke off after 24 fruitless minutes, and no further session was scheduled.

"There is no purpose served, under the circumstances, to continue meeting," Larry O'Brien, the NBA commissioner, said at a news conference afterward. "The players are free at any time to respond to the problems of this league. They have been invited to contact us if they have thoughts or recommendations in this area."

For his part, Larry Fleisher, the general counsel of the National Basketball Players Association, continued to insist that the league's money-saving demands were unacceptable.

The meeting, held at the Berkshire Place Hotel in Manhattan, was apparently heated. At one point, Fleisher could be heard shouting at the league's five-man negotiating team.

"I have a tendency to get upset," he said later, adding, "It was a very short meeting. We discussed philosophical differences. Philosophical."

we are as far apart as Los Angeles is to New York."

According to both sides, O'Brien opened the meeting by saying that the union had never mentioned the possibility of a strike during negotiations and that he had learned of the April 2 deadline from news reports. He then asked Fleisher his position on a strike.

"I told him," Fleisher said, "that if nothing is settled by April 2, the players won't finish the season."

The regular season ends on April 17 and is followed by playoffs on which the league counts heavily for revenue.

The league and the union have been involved for months in talks for a collective bargaining agreement to replace the one that expired last June. Fleisher first mentioned the April 2 date two weeks ago. At the time, he did not characterize it as a strike deadline, saying that a walkout was only one of the options that the players would consider if there was no agreement by then. But his remarks in recent days have suggested a strengthened possibility of a strike.

The union has made few new demands in the negotiations, asking only for cost-of-living adjustments in addition to a maintaining of the status quo.

Instead, the disagreement stems from demands made by the NBA.

Concerned about the precarious financial condition of several of its franchises, the league has proposed a "guaranteed compensation plan."

Under this plan, the owners have offered to let the players share in league receipts, allowing them 40 percent of gross revenues up to \$250 million, and 30 percent of revenues above \$250 million.

In return, management wants a cap placed on each team's player payroll. The cap would also reflect a fixed percentage of league revenues, and, based on projected receipts for this season, Fleisher has estimated it at \$2.1 billion a team.

The league says the actual figure is \$2.8 billion.

Fleisher has agreed to the fixed-percentage plan in concept. He wants the players to have 55 percent of the gross but has said the figure is negotiable.

The real stumbling block is that the owners want to impose the plan immediately, but Fleisher is not willing to accept it until after the 1986-87 season, when the Oscar Robertson antitrust settlement expires.

The Robertson settlement established the right of first refusal, in which a free agent can negotiate with every team in the league and then present his best offer to his former club. The old club has 15

days to match the offer or allow a player to leave.

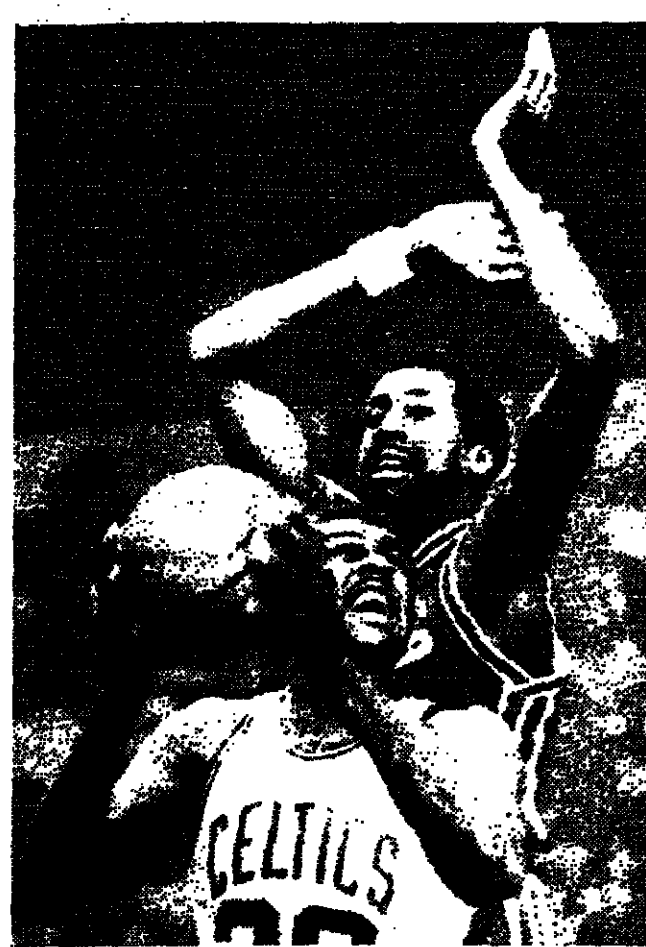
The owners' plan would provide that a team that had a payroll above the cap would not be permitted to sign a free agent. The plan would thus modify the Robertson agreement, in that it would restrict the mobility of free agents.

"The league persists in its demands that the players arbitrate the Robertson settlement," Fleisher said Tuesday. "We refuse to do it. They signed an agreement and lived up to it. Now they are unhappy, and they're crying that the players are making too much money, and they want to back out of the signed agreement."

"We're not going to do it. There are 42 players active in the league today that signed the Robertson settlement. They will all be free agents next year, the year after that, and I'm not going to deny them their right to free agency."

Bob Lanier, the Milwaukee Bucks center and president of the players association, who attended the negotiation session, was asked about the chances of a strike.

"I think the length of this meeting has to tell you something," he said. "The players are going to do what they have to do, and the all-stars and the big-money players are going to be right out in front."



M.L. Carr of the Celtics controlling the ball Tuesday in front of Mike Woodson of the Kansas City Kings at the Boston Garden. The Celtics won the NBA game, 129-111.

Purse in Tucson Golf

Raised to \$1 Million

By Frank Litsky
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Tucson Open of the PGA Tour will become a match-play tournament worth \$1 million next year, making it the richest golf competition ever held in the United States and the first tour event held at match play since 1973.

Details of the tournament, which will open the 1984 tour on Jan. 2, were announced Tuesday in Tucson by Deane R. Benam, the commissioner of the PGA Tour, Robert Pliskin, president of the Seiko Time Corporation, which will provide sponsorship, and Bill Brown, president of the Tucson Conquistadores.

For the last four years, the Conquistadores, a charitable organization, have sponsored the annual Joe Garagiola Tucson Open. Garagiola, the television personality and former baseball player who had been affiliated with the tournament since 1977, announced Tuesday that he had severed his relationship with the tournament because of the corporate sponsorship.

This year's Tucson Open had a total purse of \$300,000, and the winner, Gil Morgan, earned \$54,000.

The new tournament, at the Randolph North Golf Course, will

include members of the PGA Tour and the new PGA Senior Tour competing in separate events.

The tournament will have eight seeded players in the regular and senior ranks, with the seeding determined by players' performances on the 1983 tour. No decision has been made on how much of the \$1 million will be awarded in each event and how many golfers will play.

The tournament will be a week-long event, running from Monday, Jan. 2, through Sunday, Jan. 8, with a break on Thursday for a celebrity pro-am.

All other tournaments on the PGA Tour are conducted on a medal-play basis, which means that the low total score wins. Match play consists of elimination matches between two players. Once a player loses, he is out of the tournament.

The last match-play event on the professional tour was a short-lived championship that was last held in 1973. The Professional Golfers' Association championship played at match play until 1957 and has been a medal play since then.

Previously, the richest tournament ever held on the professional tour was last year's \$500,000 Tournament Players Championship. This year, that tournament will carry \$700,000 in prize money.

Boros — the Latest of Billy Martin's 6 Successors — Opens A's Camp

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service

PHOENIX, Arizona — Out beyond the left-field fence at Phoenix Stadium, the big white trailer is gone. So is its occupant, the manager who considered it his feudal castle. Nobody, not even the Oakland A's coaches, was allowed in that trailer for the morning meeting until Billy Martin himself arrived.

"I'll never go back to the Yankees," Martin said last year at this time. "I'll be in Oakland the rest of my life."

The rest of Martin's managerial life in Oakland lasted about seven months. Now he's managing the Yankees again. Steve Boros, calm and organized, once a coach with the Kansas City Royals under Whitey Herzog and with the Montreal Expos under Dick Williams, is the new A's manager. With portfolio, but without a trailer. Like most managers, he has a small office next to the players' locker room.

"When people ask me about succeeding Billy Martin," the A's new manager was saying now, "I tell them that I'd rather succeed Billy Martin than have Billy Martin succeed me."

Martin's travels have created a trivia question — which managers have succeeded him? The answer: Bill Rigney with the Minnesota Twins prior to the 1970 season; Joe Schultz with the Detroit Tigers in 1973; Frank Lucchesi with the Texas Rangers in 1975; Bob Lemon with the Yankees in 1978, and Dick Howser with the Yankees prior to the 1980 season.

"People ask me," Boros said, "if I'm going to do Billy's beer commercials now and I tell 'em, no, I'm going to do an American Express commercial instead. But my wife, Sharla, says that when my name is stamped out, people still won't know who I am."

Perhaps not, but the Oakland A's know him already. Personable, prepared, strict but flexible, a teacher. That's how some of his players describe him. He also understands what Martin did for the A's in three seasons as their manager, notably in 1981 when the A's went to the American League championship series before losing three straight to the Yankees.

"He demonstrated to these guys they can win," Boros said. "He got them over that psychological hump."

The A's skidded to fifth place last season with a 68-94 record. For the A's to challenge in the American League West this season, Boros realizes that "so much

depends on the health of the pitching staff," notably Steve McCarty, Mike Norris and Matt Keough. So much also depends on the continued success of Rickey Henderson as a base-stealer.

"I wouldn't rule out the possibility that Rickey might break his own record," the manager said, referring to the 130 bases Henderson stole last season. "I've told him he'll be running on his own except for a few situations."

"If we're two runs down in the late innings, I would want to give Dwayne Murphy a chance to hit the ball out of the ballpark. Or if we're up against a tough relief pitcher like Goose Gosage, if Rickey steals, they'd walk Murphy."

Murphy, the A's centerfielder, has batted second behind Henderson for several seasons, but this season he is expected to bat cleanup. The new second batter might be Michael Davis, a sleek 25-year-old rightfielder up from Tacoma to replace Tony Armas, who was traded to the Boston Red Sox for the third baseman Carney Lansford.

"Davis is ready," Boros said. "He hit 400 up here in September after hitting 316 at Tacoma with 12 homers, 68 runs batted and 39 stolen bases."

used me the way he wanted to use me and that was fine. I'll miss him. He's an exciting manager, one of the smartest managers in baseball. He wants to win, he knows how to win. But it was time for Billy to leave."

"Last season Billy was trying to tell us how to play when he already taught us."

At age 24, Henderson has a career total of 319 stolen bases. Barring serious injury, he is a threat to Lou Brock's major league career record of 938.

"Lou has told me he feels I'm going to break it," Henderson said. "And if I stay healthy, I should be capable of stealing 50 to 75 bases a year no matter what, maybe 80 or 90. Especially with another manager who will let Henderson run, even if the new manager doesn't use a trailer for an office."

"I like it down here next to the players," Boros was saying now. "I'm part of everything. The other day I played golf with three of my coaches and I missed a 3-foot putt on the 18th and when the players found out about it the next day, I could hear the needling coming. Matt Keough stuck his head in the door and asked me if maybe two dozen, three dozen times. Not that Billy was wrong and I was right. He

no, I duck-booked it."

"Billy and I were on the same wavelength," Rickey Henderson was saying now behind the batting cage. "When he wanted me to run because he felt the pitch would be a curve or a changeup, I was picking the same pitch."

"He only stopped me from running maybe two dozen, three dozen times. Not that Billy was wrong and I was right. He

no, I duck-booked it."

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Risk Pays for Newest CFL Coach

The Associated Press

EDMONTON — For someone who had been out of work for three weeks, has no Canadian Football League background and whose pro experience is essentially that of a scout, Pete Kettela landed himself a pretty good job.

Kettela, named last week as the Edmonton Eskimos' new head coach, has been a member of the Green Bay Packers' organization the past five years. But only in last year's National Football League season was he a full-fledged assistant coach.

Kettela quit the Packers because he "didn't want to be stereotyped as an NFL running-back coach."

"I felt I was still young enough and that I'd like to get ahead, so even though I had no real solid offer from anyone, I told Bart there were enough opportunities around that I would take a gamble." He was referring to Bart Starr, the Packers' head coach.

"A lot of people said they admired my guts but not necessarily my brains," Kettela said.

Kettela, succeeds Hugh Campbell, now with the Los Angeles Express of the United States Football League. Campbell took the Eskimos to the Grey Cup, the CFL's

title game, six consecutive years, winning the last five.

Kettela, 44, was offensive coordinator at Stanford University from 1972 to 1976 and had the No. 2-rated pass offense in college football. He trained quarterbacks such as Guy Benjamin of the San Francisco 49ers, Steve Dils of the Minnesota Vikings and Ed Luther of the San Diego Chargers, each a reserve with his NFL team.

■ 5 Bombers Unsigned

The Winnipeg Blue Bombers, who have not won a Grey Cup since 1962, had five players who became free agents Tuesday as 17 players across the league put themselves up for auction, most in either the new U.S. Football League or the NFL. United Press International reported from Winnipeg, Manitoba.

In addition, the British Columbia Lions have two free agents now and will have one more by the end of the month. Calgary and Saskatchewan have one each; Edmonton and Toronto have no free agents.

Running back William Miller, receiver Eugene Goodlow and linebacker Vince Phason, all all-stars, were unable to come to terms with the Bombers, who suffered at the

box-office bundle last season. General manager Paul Robson said their return was uncertain. Middle linebacker James Reed and defensive end Doug MacIver also have yet to sign Bombers contracts.

Free agency, which carries no compensation in the CFL, has become an almost automatic ticket out of the league. Clubs have an oral agreement not to sign each other's free agents.

But in Montreal, the Concordes must place a higher premium on survival than on adherence to an unofficial code. The Concordes are prepared to sign several of the latest free-agent crop.

The Concordes signed Mike Murphy of the Ottawa Rough Riders in 1981 and defensive back Preston Young from Hamilton last year.

Lloyd Fairbanks, an offensive tackle for the Calgary Stampeders, was one player being pursued by Montreal, but the Calgary coach, Jack Gotta, promised to fight the Concordes for Fairbanks.

"I'll cause a disturbance with them," Gotta said. "This free agency thing where no compensation is required any longer could cause a major problem for the league."



Denis Potvin of the Islanders upending Gilbert Delorme of the Canadiens on Tuesday.

Costly Goalkeeper's Error Leads Liverpool to Defeat

Reuters

LODZ, Poland — A blunder by Liverpool goalkeeper Bruce Grobbelaar early in the second half cost the former champions dearly Wednesday in their European Cup quarterfinal, first-leg soccer match at Widzew Lodz won, 2-0.

In other soccer action Wednesday, Hamburg beat Dynamo Kiev, 3-0 away, and in the UEFA cup Bohemians Prague at home beat Dundee United, 1-0, and Benfica Portugal beat Roma, 2-1 away.

Grobbelaar, who has earned himself a reputation in England for bizarre errors, dropped a harmless looking cross at the feet of Mirosław Tokinski, who drove the ball into the net.

Liverpool, European Champions in 1977, 1978 and 1981, fought back spiritedly after that 49th minute setback. But against the run of play the Poles scored again through substitute Wieslaw Wraga to earn an imposing lead for the second leg at Liverpool's Anfield ground in two weeks.

Wraga's goal, a header from Andrzej Gembosz's left wing cross, had the capacity crowd of 35,000 dancing with joy, and the game was briefly held up while squalls of helmeted riot police formed up to prevent fans spilling onto the pitch.

Last year Liverpool succumbed in the quarterfinals to the Bulgarian champion CSKA Sofia, but this season they have already come back from an away leg defeat — destroying Helsinki, 5-0, after a 1-0 away reverse.

Roma, the Italian League leaders lost their unbeaten home record this season by going down to Benfica of Portugal.

Roma's worries started five minutes before halftime when the tireless Zoran Filipovic scored. Urged on by a crowd of 80,000, Roma launched a series of attacks in the second half but its lack of finishing power was emphasized on the hour when Filipovic drove home a second.

Roma's goal came five minutes later when Agostino Di Bartolomei converted a penalty after defender José Pietra had handled.

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NBA Standings

Eastern Conference

Atlantic Division

Philadelphia 11, P.J. 10, GB 9, Boston 8, New York 7, Washington 6

Central Division

Winnipeg 11, P.J. 10, GB 9, Boston 8, New York 7, Washington 6

Western Conference

Midwest Division

San Antonio 11, P.J. 10, GB 9, Boston 8, New York 7, Washington 6

Pacific Division

Los Angeles 11, P.J. 10, GB 9, Boston 8, New York 7, Washington 6

Tuesday's Results

San Antonio 119, Seattle 104 (MORRIS 33, JAMES 25, WILLIAMS 19, GIBSON 16)

Boston 126, Kansas City 111 (PARKER 33, KATSEAS 24, WILLIAMS 24, WOODWARD 21)

Atlanta 122, Houston 115 (WRIGHT 27, GUNTER 24, TOLSON 24, WILKINSON 22)

San Antonio 119, Seattle 104 (MORRIS 33, JAMES 25, WILLIAMS 19, GIBSON 16)

U.S. Basketball Polls

United Press International

NEW YORK — The United Press International basketball poll of coaches' Top 20 college basketball players (first-place votes) and records

through Feb. 27 (in parentheses):

1. Kentucky (20) (22-3)

2. Villanova (19) (23-3)

3. Louisville (18) (24-3)

4. North Carolina (17) (25-3)

5. Kansas (16) (26-3)

6. Indiana (15) (27-3)

7. Duke (14) (28-3)

8. Michigan (13) (29-3)

9. Iowa (12) (30-3)

10. Wisconsin (11) (31-3)

1

ART BUCHWALD

'Our Dioxin,' Scene 1

WASHINGTON — STAGE MANAGER: The name of the town is Seven Corners. It's a nice town, you know what I mean? Nobody remarkable ever comes out of it as far as we know. We're just plain simple folk here and we can't claim to be nothing more than just another town along Route 16.

I better show you around a bit. That nice white house for sale on the corner belongs to the Jorgensons. It's a real good buy if you don't mind living over a landfill of dioxin. Oh, I forgot to tell you. About 10 years ago a fellow came through and sprayed oil mixed with dioxin on the roads to settle the dust. The dioxin's all over the place.

Over there is the school, and right behind it is where some chemical company dumped all its PCB in those big oil drums. The chemical company's out of business, and the stuff is now seeping into the playground. Funny, you don't ever see any kids playing there anymore.

Well, as I said, it's just about morning. Here's the mayor. How's it going, Charley?

MAYOR: Not too good. I been calling the EPA for two weeks trying to find out what they're going to do about all our hazardous waste. They claim they still have no idea whether our soil samples are bad for human health or not. Even if they find the stuff is unsafe, they said they can't do anything about cleaning the waste up until they do a study. They also said if their study shows we got a problem, their first concern is to find the chemical company and make a deal with them to pay for the cleanup.

STAGE MANAGER: Well, have a nice day, Mayor. Here comes Doc Gibbs. You look kind of peaked, Doc.

DOC: I never saw so many sick people in a town in my life. Them that isn't sick is scared silly they'll get sick. I haven't slept in months.

STAGE MANAGER: What's going on at the hospital?

British Tourism Gains

The Associated Press
LONDON — Overseas visitors spent a record \$4 billion (about \$6 billion) in Britain last year, the British Tourist Authority said.

DOC: Mrs. Henigan gave birth last night to a premature baby. That's the 14th premature baby I've delivered this year. By the way, if you're still using well water, be sure and boil it before you let any of your family drink it.

STAGE MANAGER: Thanks for the tip, Doc. Fellow over there is Tad Jones. He's a farmer and has 100 acres of grazing land right next to the Cloverleaf Acid Pit. You look down in the dumps, Tad. What's up?

TAD: Five of my cows died last night.

STAGE MANAGER: What happened?

TAD: I don't know. They just keeled over and died, like my dog did last week. I'm on my way to the newspaper to put my farm up for sale, if anyone's stupid enough to buy it.

STAGE MANAGER: Good luck, Tad. Here comes the editor of the newspaper, Hiram Bonifal. Hiram knows everything going on in our town. What's the big news today, Hiram?

HIRAM: I just talked to the governor about our pollution problem. He says he'd like to help out, but he doesn't have enough money to tidy up every town in the state. He said the feds have a Superfund just for cleaning up places like ours and we ought to talk to Washington.

STAGE MANAGER: Well, you can't say the governor doesn't have a good sense of humor. You going to write another editorial about the ludge?

HIRAM: I'm too busy talking to reporters from out of town, who keep saying they're going to put Seven Corners on the map.

STAGE MANAGER: Excuse me, Hiram, I want to have a word with Sam Peters. (To audience) Sam's our undertaker, and I guess he's about the busiest man in town. Sam, can I have a word with you?

SAM: Sorry, I don't have time.

STAGE MANAGER: Don't let me stop you, Sam. Well, it's getting on to bedtime. Most of the folks are tucked in for the night after another uneventful day. Like I said, nothing much ever happens in Seven Corners. If it wasn't for the lead in the river which killed all the fish, Seven Corners would still be a real fine place to live.

Toasting Diplomatic Canapés

By Henry Mitchell

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — For a year or two I had to attend (for my sins) a great many Washington parties, including embassy affairs. I set forth to gobble my way down Massachusetts Avenue, hoping (as Horace urges) to keep an equal mind, whatever befall, and determining (as Auden prescribes) to wear my tribulation like a rose. For I suspected these embassy assignments would try the soul.

How astonishing, and in a way how embarrassing, to discover it was enormous fun to dine, to lunch and to nibble (for there were a lot of receptions, too) all over the place; though, admittedly, I had one paramount advantage over some, in that I always, invariably, ate before I went. In this way I did not much care what was served.

Before seeming to give myself airs of being above the common stomach, though, I should confess I did light up for caviar and suffered like anybody else to see it sent to the garbage can. One black night, the Iranian Embassy (way before Iran became virtuous and dropped off sinners' hands) gave a gala dinner for the new mission of the People's Republic of China.

The caviar came round as the second course. The Chinese watched the Persians take a large tablespoon or so, and did the same. The Chinese, however, had no intention of eating so strange a dish, so they stirred it about the plate, lifted it to their lips on forks, and (struck by some urgent need to say something) set it down again. They did this for about 15 minutes and their plates went out, untouched, but uncomplained.

The Iranian Embassy was one of the "most popular" in town during the years that Ardeshir Zahedi ran the place. That is, they entertained constantly, and the ambassador flattered all the women. Furthermore, you got plenty of caviar at least at every other dinner, and if you didn't, you got some "peasant specialty of Iran," such as soup with rose petals, walnuts and possibly ground emeralds floating about.

At one embassy dinner, I heard



Grandville

the Chinese chief of mission excuse himself to go to the men's washroom and he was followed by a compatriot who, as far as I could see, could have waited another hour or two, not the least fidgety. I asked the late David K.E. Bruce, who was a guest, if it were really true that even the ambassadors from some tightly controlled countries could not go to the john alone, and he said it was true indeed, and that was why the fellow was trotting along behind his ambassador.

One of the best spreads I ran into was at the Bulgarian Embassy, where the food was cooked and served by women associated with the embassy, not by caterers (as usually is the case). The event was small, and I remember it for the astonishing amount of laughter. There was what I took to be a family party with the grandmother in charge, and delightful. The French shocked the world when they took to serving Cokes at their July 14 receptions — and hot dogs as well. God save us all. But at dinner they did much bet-

ter, and the food was French. You may say, Well, what else is new? But be assured that embassies in general do not bow to native cuisine. If one had to summarize embassy food in a nutshell, it is French as seen through an American veil, dorky.

At a French Embassy dinner I once had the pleasure of speaking with Rose Kennedy when a French minister, visiting the United States, joined the group and inquired if Mrs. Kennedy were Parisian? She stated she was American. Fancy that, one would have sworn she was Parisian, and he started to get in deeper when Mrs. Kennedy said she was mother of John and Robert. Well, you can't tell by looking, and nobody thought anything of it except, we all guessed, the minister, who seemed rather off his feet for a time.

Dinners at the British Embassy are festive if stately, and are usually followed by dancing for the young and masochistic. The food may be French or even nouvelle cuisine (extremely thin veal, a little mound of unseasoned brussels

sprouts just for the hell of it) and lightning conversation. At the West German Embassy I do not recall ever having eaten German food. One night it was a combination of Mexican and Chinese, which was stimulating. They also like to dance there. More than once a man may well be terrified when they announce women will choose the men for partners. They are very advanced in Germany, evidently, and it ought not to be permitted.

The Japanese give elaborate receptions. There is usually a Japanese dish or two, but not enough so that you starve; indeed, the dish I remember best was a vast salver of chocolate eclairs in a remote corner where one could eat without being observed.

The Danes are elegant and high-minded. Their food is the usual catered affair of high quality and the rooms make you wonder if you should have taken two showers instead of one. They have a great many white lamp shades all identical and this, I think, gives one the impression of purity, neatness, discipline, and I have never felt like eating more than two or three shrimp and no pastries whatever. I once acquired some books on Kierkegaard because I heard so much about him at the Danish headquarters.

When Zaire became Zaire, they were not at first in the phone book, and one of the pleasantest (and longest) tours I ever had of the capital was in a cab taking me there for dinner. This proved to be lamb that had been roasted whole and as good as anything ever consumed by mortals. The Saudi Arabian Embassy may have other meat than lamb, but except for a few shrimps, I have not eaten anything else there. The lamb is magnificent and there is so much of it that indulgence seems rather a duty.

Attended a gala bash at the Argentine Embassy and television relayed the goings-on to Buenos Aires. The attorney general was waiting to be interviewed by an Argentine media idol when the idol fainted dead away. It would be interesting to know why pleasant things like this do not happen on CBS.

PEOPLE

Prize for Solzhenitsyn

The 1983 Templeton Prize for Progress in Religion has been awarded to the exiled Soviet writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn, who lives in the United States. The prize foundation called the writer "a pioneer in the renaissance of religion in atheist nations." This year's prize is worth more than \$170,000. It was inaugurated in 1972 by the investment counselor John M. Templeton, who lives in the Bahamas. Solzhenitsyn, author of "One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich," "The Gulag Archipelago" and other books critical of Soviet life, is the 11th recipient of the prize. He is to receive it in a ceremony in London May 10. Solzhenitsyn, 64, is a former Soviet artillery commander who was decorated for bravery in World War II and then held in a forced labor camp and in exile in Siberia. He was expelled from his homeland in February 1974. The prize citation called him "a living symbol of the continuing vitality of the Orthodox [Church] tradition of spirituality." It said Solzhenitsyn's achievements "have been made possible by a profound Christian faith. His writings have expressed a spiritual dimension long since neglected by many historians and novelists." The first winner of the prize was Mother Teresa of Calcutta. The 1982 winner was the Rev. Billy Graham.

A Spanish film and a British entry won top awards at the 33rd International Film Festival in Berlin. Twenty-three films from 16 countries competed for prizes during the 12-day festival. The international jury, headed by the French actress and director Jeanne Moreau, awarded Golden Bears to "Ascendancy," by the Englishman Edward Bennett, and "La Colmena" (The Beehive), by the Spaniard Mario Camus. The Czechoslovak entry, "Mozartovi Dialogi" (Dimensions of Dialogue), also won a Golden Bear as the best short film for Jan Svankmajer.

Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India, says it was very generous of former U.S. President Richard Nixon to give her father's hometown to Pakistan. Gandhi noted that Nixon's new book, "Leaders," said her father, Jawaharlal Nehru, was born in Allahabad, which the book said, "is now part of Pakistan." The Indian subcontinent was carved into

India, East Pakistan and West Pakistan when Britain granted independence in 1947. East Pakistan became Bangladesh in 1971 following a civil war. Allahabad, however, is squarely in north-central India, 1,000 kilometers (600 miles) from what is now Pakistan. Gandhi, a member of Gandhi's Congress Party, said there were several other errors about India in the book, and demanded "an unconditional apology from the U.S. State Department for such obvious and absurd inaccuracies from one of its former masters."

Amadou Mahtar Mbow, director general of UNESCO, is in Pakistan on a five-day visit during which he will launch an appeal to save the 5,000-year-old ruins of Mohenjo-daro. The UNESCO chief said that \$17 million was needed to save the ruins, 700 miles (1,100 kilometers) south of the Pakistani capital of Islamabad. Mbow, who is accompanied by his wife, will also visit Peshawar to meet Afghan refugees.

Jeanne Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, will get an honorary degree from Smith College at Northampton, Mass., in June. She is the first woman to receive such an honor from the college. Kirkpatrick, who has been at the college since 1978, has been a professor of international relations and a graduate of the college. She has been a member of the college's board of trustees since 1981. Kirkpatrick, who is married to a former U.S. ambassador, will be accompanied by her husband, John Kirkpatrick, who is a former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations. They will be in the college's new building, which was dedicated in 1981. Kirkpatrick, who is a member of the college's board of trustees, will be the first woman to receive an honorary degree from the college. She will be accompanied by her husband, John Kirkpatrick, who is a former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations. They will be in the college's new building, which was dedicated in 1981. Kirkpatrick, who is a member of the college's board of trustees, will be the first woman to receive an honorary degree from the college. She will be accompanied by her husband, John Kirkpatrick, who is a former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations. They will be in the college's new building, which was dedicated in 1981.

King Juan Carlos of Spain made his first public appearance since his skiing accident when he appeared at a military function in Madrid, supporting himself on crutches. The king, 45, cracked his spine in the accident in Gstaad, Switzerland, on Jan. 3.

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